The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

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FIRE INSURANCE!

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on first-class improved Chicago property for a torm of seas, in sums of \$16,600 and upwards at 5 and 9 per cent.

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AT LOW PRICES AT

F. E. MORSE.

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Buyers will find it to their intere mine our New Stocks.

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Is prepared to contract for and furnish Promptly and at lowest market rates,

GLOUCESTER IRON WORKS,

FOR SALE.

AT THE STOCK YARDS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. a east front, on Prairie-av., just north of Twenti-full depth to alloy, at a bargain; neighborhood Also, No. 57 Fra-fie-av, a Ame brick, lake This is offered at a great bargain. J. M. MAR-Real Estat - Broker, 67 Clark et. GAS FIXTURES.

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DEPARTMENT.

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Have received from their manufacturers their NEW SPRING

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

In which will be found a magnificent assortment, from the cheapest to the most elaborate and richly embroidered goods.

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Invite special attention to their

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Consisting of every really celebrated make, at prices seldom offered in this city.

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We have just made a subdivision of the 40 seres lying south of "The Ricker Packing House." The Blocks are 300x400 feet, connected by Ratirond with all tracks centering at Cattle Yards and Chicago. We will offer special inducements both in price and terms to those who will improve at once. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

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44 and 46 ADAMS-ST., Formerly of 136 State-st., near Madiso

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THIS IS THE SUM WHICH THE PROTECTION

LIFE INSURANCE

TOTAL DURING THE MONTH ... \$47.500 This makes the total sum paid in each to families

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During the past four years, which is the largest sum-paid, during the same period of business, by any company in the world. The losses in the Profection average nearly \$5,000 each, while, in marry all oth they average less than \$5,100 each, the reason being members can carry double the amount of insurance in Protection at half the cost, and on easy terms of j

THE PROTECTION LIFE MONDAY, APRIL 5,

L. P. HILLIARD, President, Home Office, over Fidelity Savings Bank, 145°& 147 East Randolph-st

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BLACK AND FANCY SILKS

100 pieces Striped Silk 50 pieces Striped and Checked Silk

New design, which we will sell at the low price of \$1, 25c per yard under value. BLACK SILKS.

We offer BLACK SILKS of the most popular makes and brands at \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$3, and \$3 per yard. Very cheap. A SPECIAL BARGAIN!

50 pcs. Black Silk At \$1, cheap at \$1.50.
Also, a full line of Chency Brothers'

AMERICAN SILKS In all the new shades, at popular prices. Nos. 121 & 123 State-st

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ast bargain. The house contains powards of 25 rooms,
mished throughout, has all moders improverants, is
perfect order and condition is arranged for a first-class,
reling house, and kept as such by owner the past direcstring-living boarders. What is a such by owner the past direcford-living boarders. What is a before the class quick,
ford-living boarders. What is a before the class quick,
ford-living boarders. What is a before the ground.

WELL-FURNISHED SALOON, ON SOUTH
Side, with five years lease, for sale. Reason, the
ner has to go to Europe. Address H. E., Tribune ofb. A SIGE, WILL BYG YEAR'S PARE, FOR SAID. REASON, the owner has to go to Burcope. Address H. E., Tribune of Edge.

A NEAT LITTLE CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY Astore, suitable for a lady or gont, for sale very cheap. Inquire on premises, 175 Twenty sepond-est.

A RETAIL GROUERY FOR SAIR OR EXCHANGE, with or without horse and vagon; good location; cheap for ceah. Address F. St. Tribune office.

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HOTEL, 68 ROOMS, TO RENT, AND FURNITUAES for eash, in one of the bost towns in Hillings, doing a Brist-rate businesse. Ront low, and furniture a bargain. W. HARTY, 165 Madison-st.

HAVE \$10,000 WORTH OF VINE NEW HOTEL resady cash to go in this bottel business and open tab best located in some live city or town. Disn't answer unless you has some ready eash and mean business. Address K. O. WILDER, Bloomington, II. have some ready cash and mean business. Address R. O. WILDER, Bloomington, Ill.

I WANT A LIVE MAN WHO MAS 8000 TO INVEST in an old established cash business paying \$400 month by. Call or address 121 South Clark est., Room 6.

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DESTAURANT AND SIXTHEN ROOMS (TEN It furnished), on Lake-st. Bear sefferson to rent at \$50 per month; good looking for membries boarding house. Apply to B. MANUY, 128 South Habsted-st, THE ALPINE WOOLEN MILLS, LOCATED NEAR Galona, Ill., is on the Illinois Central Railroad, with both steam and water power, admiss bly adapted for making yarn, socks, blankets, and essits. This is a small mill, and can be bought cheep or exchanged for good property. A rare chance for a manufacturer. Apply to JOHN E. CORWITH, Galona, Ill.

WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$500 to purchase a half interest in a No. I paying business that will ply nearly that amount monthly. Apply to JOHN E. CORWITH, Galona, Ill.

Block, Scom 4.

\$200 WILL BITY CHARS, STATIONERY, AND nows store, 24 Cutta, Grove-av, Rent Silk \$500 WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO JOIN ME in buying an interest in a light manufacturing business paying \$500 per month; will furnish an squal amount. Apply at Room 51 Major Block. PARTNERS WANTED.

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ance monthly if desired. H. F. COY, 55 Washington-st., TOR SALE—THE FINELSTORY AND BARRMENT I marble-front house 573 Michigan-sv., corrier of Sixteenth-st., with good barn; price, 218,000. Also house adjoining, and similar construction, will be sold for \$14,000. A. J. AVERELL, 137 Dearborn-st., Room 5. adjoining, and asmilar construction, will be sold for \$14,000. A. J. AVERELL, 17 Dearborn-sts, Room 5.

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Fon-st, E-story and basement brick, if regard, bath, see, lot 25 fact from. Apply to A. G. LANE, southwest corner Halated and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE 28.

FOR SALE—HEAP—OOR FORTY-FOURTH-st. and Langlay-av., two new first-class brick residences, octaron fromts, with large stables, lots 2013/14; where the stables is the stable of the stabl

HOR SALE AT A BARGAIN TWO STORY frame, 11 rooms, on Oak-av., ;lot 60x150. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSaile-st, OOK, 185 LaSalie-st,

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, WITH

10t, on Cheoro-court, between Harrison and Congreates, only \$1,700; terms made to mit. Apply at 123 Dear-born-st., or 1013 West Madison. CAMPBELL EROS. POR SALE-ONE OR TWO ADJOINING LOTS ON May-st. botween Eric and Huron-sts. very cheap. JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, Room 4, 89 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORNST., SEVERAL fine houses in choice locations; also some of the most desirable lots on the street at very low prices. Exth-it, two marble-front houses, near Superior-st.; new;

Washington, st.

I'OR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, is ROOMS,
Frontheast corner of South Parks w. and Twentyfishest. \$18,000. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner of State and Madison-sts.

I'OR SALE—MICHIGAN AV. AND WABASH AV.,
\$10 foot near Twenty-sixth-st, to close an estate, in
these to suit; forms easy, or inducements for all each.

WILLIAM GARNETT, as Monros etc., Room 2. WILLIAM GARNETT, 183 Monros-st., Hoom 3:

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Food house, stops foundation, and barn. Good bargain. ULRICH & BOND, 81 Dearborn-st.

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OR SALE-NEW TWO-STORY-AND-Ob., is Desiron-is.

OR SALE-A TWO-STORY AND BNSKMENT

I brick dwelling, on Van Buren-st, fronting Cougress
Park, only 45,500; has 9 rooms and in new; terms only
Apply for two days at 125 Dearborn-st, or at 1413 West
Madison. CAMPBELL BROS.

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FOR SALE—WE MAVE A LARGE LIST OF IMproved and unimproved property all over the West
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purchase in the West Dirision please call at the West
Side uncs. We make West Side property a specially.

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FOR SALE-4 MARBLE FRONT HOUSES, TWO tiories, basement, and sub-cellar, with all modern improvements, on Superiors 4. near St. Clair, cheap on easy terms. W. D. KERFOUT 4 CO., G. Rast Washington-4b.

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Gothic house, with grounds 502300, on best street in
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Gence at Maywood; a bargain. Apply or address
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Gothic cottages and homes clarge lots; convenient to
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13, 600 cash, and balance in 10 years at 6 per cent interest.
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VANTED — MAN — IMMEDIATRLY — A FI class hat and bonnet bleacher. Address or o J. W. REILLY, Indianapolis, Ind. WANTED-A FEW GOOD PAINTERS; ONLY good men heed apply. 145 White-st., between La Salle and Wolls-ets. O'BRIEN BROS.

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WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A YOUNG MAN WHO has had one or two years' experience at excisegationing to doe who eas stripe aleady job and good wages. W. F. O'NEAL, F. O. Box 483, Laballe, III.

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WANTED-BY A WHOLESALR TEA HOUSE III.

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WANTED—MEN TO SELL POPULAR FASTselling articles. Pays 65 to 810 daily. American
Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-8t, Koom 25.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO TAKE
full charge of a sowing-trachine business on commission. Address, with particulars as to experience, etc.,

WANTED—I WISH TO HIRK. BY THE YEAR, a good man to run a farm of 60 acres; must have good references, a wife, theody habits, and understand gradening. Address (BEOROE M. BLOAN, Racins.) WANTED-A FEW SMART LADS ABOUT IS Sait Randolph-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAND BAR; must have good reference. Apply at No. 2 Marketwh., first floor,

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Call at Room 7, 46 South Clark et.

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WANTED-A GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD WASHED WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL, TO DO GEN-WANTED-A GERMAN OR BOHRMIAN GIRL for general housework. Inquire at No. 1165 Prairie-

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IN North Oakley-46.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages guaranteed; Gorman or Scandinavian preferred. Apply as IBIs Indiana-av.

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WANTED—AT 284 MICHIGAN-AV; A COMPEtent girl to do second work and wait on table.

WANTED—AT 1881 WABASH-AV., A GOOD lidy girl to wesh and iron and help do second work.

WANTED-A WOMAN COOK; ALSO ONE TO D

NUMBER 220

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

VANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO AS-sist in the care of an invalid and do plain sewing ill at 40 West Washington-st. WANTED-GIRL TO ATTEND CHILD AND DO housework; also good cook; small family. Apply a office of NICKEL & STRASSBERGER, 67 LaSaile-st.

WANTED SRAMSTRESSES PRACTICAL NO. 1 mattress tick-makers, with good references. as A. S. RSMAY & CO. S. 162 Lakest.

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VANTED-FIRST CLASS GERMAN GIRLS DEsiring places. Call this morning at Mes. Bakking asion, di Fouriesni-st., between Wabsah and Michiganso, di Fouriesni-st., between Wabsah and Michigan-

MiscellaneousWanted-Ten Ladles of Good
and fair personal appearance; must be
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Of good education and a good penman. Address H L,
eare F. O. Box 558.

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spraks German and Reglish; not afraid to work. L.E.,
Tribuns office.

Truation wanten—A Young Man (GRRMAN)
desires a situation as shipping clerk, collector, or enry clerk in a wholesale house, now or at the lat of May,
last of references gives by present employers. Please
ddress, for three days, G 50, Tribune office. ITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN: 18 ITUATION WANTED-BY A MAN OF SEVERAL years' experience as bookkeeper or accountant. Satisfactory references given. Address BOOKK EEPER, II State-sit, olly. CITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIEN 2 and competent shipping-clerk and packer; reference; wages moderate. Address, for three ld. Tribune office.

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Lesper would like to keep a set of books in the even
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SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A
young man; is sober, carful, and obliging; can milk;
Ns. I elty reference from last employer for by parts. E1,
Tribuna office.
SITUATION. WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20
SITUATION. WANTED—BY A STUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) as conchinan or teamster good references. SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; has had ten years' experience as such and will show best of reference from last employer. A &

ITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, IN att oes of references. Address of the control of th

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CITUATION WANTED-BY COOK BY A GIRL Who is thoroughly competent. ICS Dearborn-st.

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Wegins girl for general housework; best of reformances. Apply at 25 North Desplaines-st., to MRS. SANTAD. SANITAD.

CITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPRITIENT Swedish rich to de general housework; no objection large er ansali family, with reference. Call for two days at 608 South State-st., up-stairs.

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Of ITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FOR GENEY
of hessework, or second work in a private family
call at 80 west Van Buren-st., up-priatrs.

Offur to de second or chamber work. Please sail, for
words, at 38 Fulton-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABL
Offur to do second work or general Europe TABL
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offur to the total total to the total to Sommstroseo.

SITUATION WANTED-IN PRIVATE PAMILIE
Address US, Tchune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SEAMSTRESS TO
work in private families with a dressmaker; good
irimmer. H E. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-PRIMANENT-AS SHAM
offices in a private family; no objection to the country
Call or address L D, ISI West Jackson-St.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO take care of children and assist in light hosework as this sewing. Good references. 28 West Chicago as:

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FRIST-CLASS FEMALS.

Delp of all astionalities furnished on short notice by oplying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 24 West Madison-st.

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TO RENT--HOUSES. O RENT-FROM MAY 1, 2-STORY AND BASI Trures at in, Apply at so South Park av.

NT.—FROM MAY I, TWO-STORY AND BASE,
ten-toom brick house 85. Thirty-second-st., near
vv.; modern improvements, and it splendid on
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in or owner, Ist, corner house.

RRNT - 30 PARK - AV., TO A GOOD TENANT with no obsiders, a nice tenement of five rooms and cy; water and gas. Inquire on premises.

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RRNT - IN WELLINGTON. PLAUE, ON FORTY. in the same service of Woodlews av., Kennvod, 3 story houses. A come and college av., Rennvod, 3 story houses. A come and college av., Rennvod, 3 story houses. Comes and college av., Rennvod, 3 story houses.

RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WIT good care, at reasonable rates. 25 W At Mouroe-s O RENT-FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, to parties without children, or will fent satt for sleeping rooms. St Seath Morgan-st.

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Offices.

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WANTED-TO RENT-WE HAVE SOME A 1 drat-class tensuits wanting to rent houses in good exalities. We solicit owners wanting that class of occupants of have their places with us. H. OSBORN a Address J., Tribune office.

N T N D—TO. RENT—SMALL FURNISHED house for the sense, on South Side; routmust be rate; excellent care roud be taken of hease and the sense of the

PINANCIAL. PANERRA AND NOTE BROKERS. AAA

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MONEY TO LOAN-AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago real estate, and purchase money mortgage bought by ADOLPH LORB & BROTHER, 199 and the Lakalle-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPRITY AT eight (8) per cent. Call at ones. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 9 Washington-st., Rooms is and Ir.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REA1, ENTATE OR COLLING IS the security, in sums of \$1,00 or upwards, on long or short time, at reasonable rates. B. W. THUMAS, LSAule Blook. MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON IM-

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR LONG or short time. First-class commercial and mort gage notes bought. Room 3 Honore Block. H. LOWY. Hoom B, IB LaSalle-st.
M. th Construction of the Construction of t dolph-st, near Clark. Established 1854.

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TO LOAN-MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, improved, at low rates of interests. Small sums at 10 per bont. J. D. HARVEY, & Washington-st. Der cont. J. D. HARVEY, 18 Washington-st.

TO LOAN-IN AMOUNTS TO BUIT-WE DESIRE
some applications on good inside property, impreved
or unimproved. H. OSBORN & SON, 12 LaSalie-st.

WANTED 35 000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON OHOLOR
inside unimproved property; a per chat; no commission. We are having good first-class applications for
per cest money, and would like to correspond with
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18 LaSalie-st.

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\$100 based of the property of the change. 2, 4, and 6 Monroest.

\$4.000-I WOULD LIKE TO BORROW THIS
amount for three or five years on improved
city property: first mortgage; will pay 6 per comit, noddinmission. Address H 8, Tribute office. \$6.000 TO LOAN IN ONE OR TWO SUMS; farms at lowest-rates. CHURCH & LINGLE, Room E \$40,000 sums to suit, at \$ to 10 per cont interest.

Mortgage paper bought. W. M. WILLNER, Room 1, 128

W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adams ets W. W. KIMBALL, State and Adamests.

PLENDID SECOND-HAND PIANOS CREAP—
D. Hallet, Bavis & Co. Tostave reseasond plane, blagiate case, excrete legs; equal to new, cost \$450 ; piros, \$118.

A var-claysat F. C. Lights & Co. plane-fronte, four
round corners, rich moldings, and carved legs, powerful
tons; cost, \$100, with sixed and cover grice, \$210.

A Raifies Brothero 7-octave, round corners, earved legs
and yes, in perfect order, only \$150.

A Gate plago forte, with stool and cover, \$85. All in
nipo-order, Residuoise 685 Michiganiesv.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL PARTIES HAVING OUTSIDE SALES OF household goods, real estate, and stocks, will make money by contracting with the old dod reliable firm of ROUKWELIS, WILLIAMS & OO., Nos, 17 and 73 Dekropits. We make all appraisinements free of charge; make liberal advances on all sales, and vill make full routs.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE—A magnifopht walout and crimon-site parior citl, finely inlaid, latest style, with puting, ontirely asw; regular retail price \$250. for pale at \$150. A bandsome walout parlor stilt, inisid with French walout covered with relocating worth \$50.0 price, \$110. A brand new add slegant walout parlor stilt, insid with French walout, rich blue silk covering, worth \$50. A brand new add slegant walout parlor stilt, had with French walout, rich blue silk covering, worth \$50. An instiduction of the control of the control of the covering to th HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

gan.av.

FOR SALE—THE ENTILE FURNITURE OF AN Coron house, Furniture genued and nearly new. Apply at 44 Wass Madison-st.

O NEASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FURNITURE, inspire parine biddstack in seven styles. Our goods are all new, of the latest styles and best workmanship. Subprisan peaced sans are largely to burging of us. EM.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-ON TUESDAY EVENING, A LARGE index will be rewarded by leaving the same with J. O. RICHBERG, Attorney, Rochi & southeast corner Clark and Easdolph ets. RIOHBERG, Attorney, Room is, southeast corner Clark and Bandolph-eis.

JOST-BETWERN SIXTERNTH AND EIGHTenth-sia, on State, a pottin, with colg relieve days,
shawift, at one eye biled. If returned to eigh Cottage
shawift, at one eye biled. If returned to eigh Cottage
and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state
I OST-ON SUNDAY LAST, A GOLD CHAIN AND
It lecket. A good reward will be puid for its return to
34 West Randolph-si.
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The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same
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eurrence and a check for \$84.00, drawn by Mrs. B. B.
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or to files of the REWARD AND NO GUESTIONS FOR
String of the state of th 550 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of the jewiliyeand watch takes on No. 18 Smithest, near Ashland.ev., on Mortlay laren 20. Apply to JAKES BATTHE, 164 Washing

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF OLOTHING AN miscellaneous goods of all kinds, by sending a lett o JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office, 528 State-st. ANTED TENTS - PARTIES HAVING TENTS and camp equipage for talk can find a perchaser by see or calling upon Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 128 and Lakest. Upstains, Ohicago.

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Three-story and brick basement house and lot on Indiana-st. cast of Clark, for cottage worth from \$5,000 in \$5,000, on West Elds.

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TO FXCHANGE-35 LOTS IN, SOUTH DIVISION,

near horse-cars, for house and lot or business property. FEED L. FAKE \$ CO., \$5 Washington-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—OR SALR—LESS THAN ACRE prices, three blocks in a fine gabarb; fast-class for trading. Address A 45, Tribuse office.

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TO EXCHANGE—He ACRES OF ILLINOIS LAND as ires payment on home and tots neity or subgridge. Land the control of th

boune on lessed lot taken if desirable. H. F. COY, 26 Washington et.

TO EXCHANGE — ELEGANT 3 AND 3 STORY bounes with towers and hay windows, handsome homesca as Highland Park, Highwood, and Winnelka, for wild lands. MKARS & CO., 100 Washington et.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A Uniter for a labeling to cracker; used only three must be removed from the judicing. Address Mrs. X. SHANES, 435 desirable et., Milwalles.

WANTED—FIRE BUSINESS LOT IN TRADE centre, or block residences in good location, some insurance, in exchange for good suburbant or Windows.

WILL EXCHANGE-5 FINE LOTS IN SOUTH EN-glowed for course, and want to rent 40 to 180 acres improved, near good suburb, or country, or city. Address G14, Tribdise open.

Leorres norms, I years old, good single driver, used to the city. Also, 31 other horses, of suits and description will be riven at time of sale. I very fine gray horse, 8 years old.

Textord-hand buggies, city make, but Hisle used.
Just double harmins.
He art dingle harmins.
Hales Textudays, Thurday, and Saturdays at 10 a. m.

A BUYER CAN BE SEEN AT 122 MICHIGAN-AV.
A for a sar-load of homes for Eastern market. M. C.
ANTHONY & CO.

A PAIR OF LARGE WORK OR FARM HORSES
A for any, weigh 2, doubles, twey cheap for cash. JOSEPH LAMB, 162 Michinganew.

A UCTION-SY W. H. EDDY, 728 STATE-ST,
A bureas, wagness, and harmess. 10 a. m. Buyers and
sellers should call at the abure place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—YOUR ORDICE OF
I two medium-sized businass horses for \$26, at 271 Cathecting-st, near Centre-av., West Sido.

I from \$20 to Sito; one everyed patented-wheel grocery
wagon, will be sold at half its worth; can mearly new top
buggy Sido less than it dest one mouth ago; was newly
painted democrate wagon at \$20, a bargain, Call at \$22
West Twalth-85.

LIOS SALE—ALEGE TWO HORSES PLATFORM OR SALE A GOOD BUGGY AND SADDLE horse, young and imp blooded. B. M. PARKEL.

Be South Park av.

COR SALH—35 HORBES, LIGHT AND HEAVY,
good waters and drivers, also pair posice, at low
prices. 58 Work Monito-dr.

W ANTED A GOOD HORSE, TOP BUGGY, AND
Wanted Book of the State of t W ANTED-TO BUY-A STYLISH HORSE. WRITE Or black preferred. Speed not essential. No fanor-price. L. W. FELT, 149 Chicago-av. BOARDING AND LODGING,

50nth Side
49 AND 5 EAST MORRORST, OPPOSITE
49 Palmer House Nos eitigle forous, 95 to 87 per week.
Best day board in city, 94. English family.
506 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT BUITE OF formished rooms, with board. 575 WABASHAV., CORNER TWELFTHAT .-1101 INDIANA.AV. TWO GENTLEMEN WILL find pleasant room, with board. Also, a single

DUCHARS HOUSE, 70 AND 71 RANDOLPH-ST.—

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-ONE RICELY FURNISHED PRON Proom, with good board, by a gouldeman and wife The vicinity of West Washington-st. of Wabash of Michigan-av., professed. Terms reasonable. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Edi Tribune office. BOARD A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD Derchange for music issons; will furnish good plan

PERSONAL. ERSONAL IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK two evergoats from the hall of my residence. Ills which were the street of the hall of my residence. Ills which were the street of the hall of my residence, will read the best one to me, or let me know where it can be I will give him 39 and ask no questions. CHAS. COOLEY, No. 6 Chamber of Commerce.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Joliet & Chicago Railway Co.,

CHICAGO, III., March 30, 1878. SOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Stockholders of the Jelist & Chicago Railway Company are hereby nothined that the annual meeting of said company, or the election of Directors and transaction of the company, or the election of Directors and transaction of the company, in the election of Directors and transaction of the company, in Chicago, III., on Monday, the Shi day of April sext, at \$20 collect m.

The transfer hooks will be closed at the close of business hours on the 5th day of Morch inst., and reopsied for transfers on the 5th day of April sext.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Chicago, S. Alton. Pattlemar J. Co. Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., CINCAGO & AITON RESISTORM CO.,

RECERTARY'S OFFICE, CRICAGO, Ill., March 20, 1878.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders: The stockolders and voting bondholders of the Chicage & Alton
altroad Company for her election of three Directreceiving of said Company for the election of three Directreceived by the company for the election of three Directreceived by the company for the election of three Directreceived by the company for the election of three Directations as may be presented, will be held at the office of
a Company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 8th day of
prin next, at 19 o'clock a. m.
The transfers books will be closed at the close of busises hours on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LABRABER, Souretary.

SCANDAL

Beecher Keeps Expectant Millions Yet in Sus-Dense UHT OD

His Appearance Prudently Reserved for All Fools'

The Session Mainly Devoted to Alibi Business and Tripartite Reminiscences.

Kate Carey's Reputation for Verac-ity Estimated at Worse than "So-So."

Fun with Mr. Freeland, Man in the Receipt of Customs.

His Gray Hairs Fail to Make His Folly Venerable.

Settling of a Vast Flock of Phonographic Birds of Prey.

OBSERVATIONS. ONLY A RODERATE ATTENDANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31.—Court
trangely free from a crush of attendance

strangely free from a crush of attendance this morning, and the corridor was almost empty. One form woman remonstrating with the police, and a half-score of Long Island farmers, made up the quota of applicants. This was all the more singular because the impression that Beecher was going on the stand at the early seasion generally prevailed. No less than 500 tickets of the preferred class are known to be withheld by persons bont on witnessing the appearance of Beecher in a testimonial capacity. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, and their usual escort, were still absent. Everts and Beecher were in consultation all the morning, preparing for the latter's advent. Fullerton was among the missing for the first hour and a

preparing for the latter's advent. Fullerton was among the missing for the first hour and a balt, and Pryor was another unsecountable. About twenty minutes past 12 Fullerton, with his wonted air of bonhommic, entered court and took his chair.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF STORES was commenced by Beach at about 11:20. It was of unusual acverity. The main points made were that Stores, as arbitrator between Tilton and Bowen, only awarded Tilton what he thought was his just due, without respect to his charges against Beacher, and that Stores, in effecting a settlement of the tripartite agreement, was moved to his action by saspicions of slander connecting Beacher and Mrs. Tilton, although the suspicion had never been expressed, and though Tilton never mentioned his charges against Beacher.

ONE OF RESCRIEN'S SISTERS.

Shortly before 1 Stores was relieved, and Mrs.

Shortly before 1 Storrs was relieved, and Mrs. Mary F. Perkins, a large, handsome old lady of messive build and quiet, dignified features, ascended to the chair. When she took her seat and tranquilly announced that she was a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, the audience murmured like a swarm of bees, and immediately knew whence that massive figure and those bonnie teatures were derived. She was one of the wis-nesses to prove an alidi for Beecher.

After Mrs. Perkins, who was not cross-exam-

After size. Fermine, who was not considered the court, and everybody believed that the defendant was idetantly going on the stand. He seemed in excellent spirits, and laughed and chatted with Evarta, who was in excellent humor likewise. Instead of being the first witness, however, Bescher remained in his seat, while James Freeland, an Internal Revenue Collector, took the stand. He is very old and infirm, and was nearly insudible. The speciators found the disappointment twice as acute by reason of his tedious delivery. During his examination Beccher sat silent and thoughtful. Fullerton

and Heach were both notably grave, as appr hending the crisis, THE DEFENDANT AND HIS PARTLY. For the first time since the early days of the trial, all the young Beechers and some of the lady members of the family sat in a pathetic group round their great relative in jeopardy.

Old Freeland's senility was garrulous, and no one laughed more at his slips than Beecher himself. His definitions of Spiritualism kept the audience in convulsions.

ABOUT KATE CARET.

A very pretty, slender young woman, named Moore, was the next witness to testify to Kate Carey's character. Then came her husband. THE LAST DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE DAY. THE LAST DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE DAY.

In the afternoon a host of stenographers began to arrive in expectation of Beccher's debut, and there was a painful hush of expectation among spectators. Mouiton came into court during a distressing bull, and six down among Tilton's counsel. It was a most impressive prolude. When Moore left the stand all held their breath, and expected to hear the defendant's name called. But Shearman cheerily summoned James Redpath, and Beccher himself smiled at the general disappointment. The witness was very Bostonish, with a baldish head and mutton-chop side-whiskers, and spoke pervously

antion-chop side-whiskers, and spoke pervously imony ran dow a to adjournment. SURE.

Evaria, just before adjournment, informed Nellson that Beacher would teatify to-morrow

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

When storms' namative.

New York, March 31.—The attendance at the Brooklyn City Court-room this morning was in marked contrast with the crowd and crush of yesterday. When the scandal trial was begun to-day, Mr. Beccher was absent, as was also Mrs. Tilton and her attending friends.

Mr. Charles Storrs resumed his place on the stand, and his direct examination was continued by Mr. Tracy. He testified as follows: At the conversation with Moulton in December, last year, he used the word "liar" with regard to Beccher, and said he would shoot him. Moulton expressed a willingness, in my presence, to commit violence against Beecher. He did not use the word "eneak," but eald he was "a liar." He also said he was "a perjurer and adulterer, and he snew it." At one of my interviewe with Tilton he said his wife had told him that Beecher made improper proposals to her.

The witness here corrected some verbal errors in his testimony which he gave yesterday, and

spring of 1873

MY FERLINGS CHANGED TOWARD FILTON,
but I do not remember meeting him in the spring
of that year and not recognizing him. I did not
see him from then until the meeting in Ovington's house, in July, 1874. The first interview of
which I have spoken was at Tilton's house, on
the 1st of January, 1871. I could not swear that
I can give it in exact words. I saked him if he
had been discharged from the newspapers, and
he said he had. I then went to Moulton's with
Tilton.

in the highest terms of respect. I never remember him disparsging his wife. When he spoke of Beecher's improper proposals to his wife, he said

SHE INDIGNANTLY REPELLED THEM.

I did not know what part of the tripartite agreement Titon amended. It was either in 1871 or 1872 that Tilton spoke of prosecuting some one for slandering his wife. I do not think I ought to give the names. IA whispering conversation took place between Beach and Tilton, when the former said he might leave but the immes; Witness continued: Tilton told me that this person had reported to the family of Mr. Curties that Mrs. Tilton was a level woman, and that he saw the hisband of this party, and thought there was no remedy but prosecution. In December, 1874, my brother and myself saw Moniton, when he said that Tilton opposed that portion of his sworn statement which related to persons other than those concerned directly in the controversy. Moniton then called Beecher. Perlaps I did not feel that there was any occasion for me to make a remark about it. In the conversation in August, Moulton was excited about the charge of blackmailing. When I called he said he was surprised that I would call to see a blackmailer. He then said to me to tell my brother not to sign the Committee's report, as Bescher. Rand Contrastan sits AULUTERS To HIM. And he had the papers to show it. He did Moulton said he would make another statement. He threatened to drive Beecher from Plymouth Church and Blooklyn. When Beecher called him a blackmailer it was time, he said, he should act on the detense. He said if my brother signed the report he would have to make a statement, which would cares my threshold and break my heart. Tilton, Moulton, and myself were together ten days afterwards, and in conversation Moulton stated that Sam Wilkeson had written him telling him to be sire and burn all the papers. "Of course," said Moulton, "I have burned all the papers, he is mistaken. What would Theodore do in case of trouble?"

Redirect examination: I was requested to go to Moulto

to Moulton's house before the arbitration took place.

THE ABRITRATION.

I understood, related to matters in dispute between the three men. I do not timb Bowen raised the question or his submitting the matter to arbitration. Bowen made the request that the Woodstock letter should be returned to him. In conversations with Tilton about suing a person for elandering his wife, he said they had made the charge of adultary between Bescher and Mrs. Tilton.

Recross-camination: I said on my cross-examination that Tilton had told me that a party had told Mr. Curtia family that Mrs. Tilton was the made to the charge of submitting that the doctors of the continuous that the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was all firings down the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was all firings down the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his suince was the freshet is working not have been washed out on the Grand Rapide & In Sunder wase. Other similar alight from high water are reported, but me the decider the brillian discipling raise and a cruel rerelation of his sunder was the constitution of Plymouth within an inch of his life.

When the oriented discressing purson; and industry tween Date in tween Date in tween Date in the form to the particular the sum and properties and the farry-box is tween Date in the learn of the continuous than the work of a man for me to admire. I then the sum of the continuous than the continuous than the work of the real, warm, Hish, sathusiastic hund-wrote an enty-two days of the real warm. I stake the sum of the continuous than the continuous than the continuous than the continuous than the continuou

Recross-examination: Issid on my cross-examination that Tilton had told me that a party had told Mr. Cirtis, family that Mrs. Tilton was a seed woman and had an impure disease, but I could not connect Beechar's name with it. I could not give the exact language used, but I think the suit was to be brought for the party charging Tilton's wife with adultery.

A storet or numbers.

The next withese called was Mrs. Mary F. Perkins. She testified, I reside at present in Boston, but lived in Hartford, Conn., for forty-sixyears. My husband is named Thomas C. Perkins. I am a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, and am cidar than Beecher. In the winter of 1871 and 1872, I spent the whole of that winter with my brother. I wout in December, 1871, and sixyed till April, 1872. Mrs. Beecher was absent, and I remained in the house during the whole period of her absence. I feldom went out of the house, but sometimes went for a short walk alone, and at other times with my brother, Henry Ward Beecher. I was in the habit of receiving Beecher's gueste, but did not, in that winter, see Mrs. Tilton. I was there in the winter of 1873, but did not leave until Mrs. Beecher returned. This, was after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. This winter I did not see or near of Mrs. Tilton being at the house. The first week in June, 1878, when I was at my son's, in Rothury, Mass., on the first "Thursday of the month, Mr. Beecher came down with Mrs. Cladin, the wife of ex-Gov. Cladin, and took me on a visit to Cladin's at Newtonville. On the second Bunday of Junis inv brother preached in Murray's Church, in Eceton. I heard my brother preach on that cocasion. This Thursday was, I think, the 5th of June. He stayed their about a week. My brother was not in New York during that visit, nor was he sway at any time so as to enable him to get half way to New York.

Mr. Shearman here dropped the direct examination, and the prosecution allowed the winters to be burned, and there went away again to consult wish has client. Ra-Judge Fullerton did not get into

when the artistation of March or the 18s of April, there or to the special was consummated. That was in the interiew at my house, and not a ASKIN ME TO HE AT ARRITATOR.

If any ASKIN ME TO HE ASKIN ME TO HE ASKIN ME TO HE ASKIN ME ASKIN ME ASKIN ME TO HE ASKIN ME ASKIN ME ASKIN ME TO HE ASKIN ME ASK

was then lying on the bed. I said, "Theodore, you have not told he the whole truth." He had no. I was then acquainted with the "True Story," and knew what the sharps in it was. There was no equivariation that I remember before we went down stairs. I do not remember if he said he had not slept for several dights. I do not remember if he said he had not slept for several dights. I do not remember if a several dights. I do not remember if he arguer a several dights. I do not remember if he arguer a several dights. I do not remember if he arguer a several dights. I do not remember if he arguer a several dights. I do not remember if he arguer a several dights. I throw my copy of the "True Story" away among my papers and forgot it stougether. If had passed out of my mind until the matter came up again in a conversation some time last June. (Handed a letter.) This letter is in my handwriting. I wrote it about the middle of July, 74. I saw Beecher before writing this letter, in Brookyn, on two occasions. It was before Beecher made his statement before the Committee, I think.

Biscains to-moissow.

This closed Redpath's testimony, and, as it wanted 10 minutes of the hour of adjournment, Judge Neilson told counsel for defense to proceed.

Mr. Evarts said they now purposed putting the

Mr. Evarts said they now purposed putting the seed.

Mr. Evarts said they now purposed putting the seed on the stand, but perhaps it would be better to defer it until to-morrow morning. This was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

AN ALLEGED CONFESSION.
PRIVATE OFINIONS OF THE MOLTON OF THE

Breeklyn Argus, March 24.

A writer in the Brooklyn Review relates a conersation which he says he held with Thomas
insella:

on wheels, my sympathes were where my admiring faith had been for vecus. But R. Beacher met the anisabil upon his honor exactly as I think I should if I happened to be charged with some stupendous crime, and knew I was symmetrically and monumentally guilty. It surprised and utbettled me.

And, one night, happening to be in the company of Tom Kinsells (I don't bee pardem for it, for I didn't mov him well then), I said; "I sam glad to see this the Eaple stands by Mr. Bescher."

"Yes," said Kinsells, "wo're going to my and pull the old man through. He's worth it; don't you think so?"

I cartainly did think so, and said that If Mr. Beecher would only turn and meet his libeler, it didn't arrive me as being a very forthe underntaking.

"Yes," proceeded T. K., "we must pull him through, But R's rough on Theodore; "Mais mercy or consideration does that scoundred deserve?" I asked, with some asperity.

"Why, he deserves what he won't get—the symmathy of men who believe that a helpless suckoid is to be pilited." pitied."
"Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Kinsells, that Henry
Ward Beecher is guilty?"
"If you mean by that to ask me if he has seduced
Theodore Titton's wife, I tell you that he did!" and
Kinsells.

SWELLING FLOODS.

The Susquehanna Again on a Violent Rampage.

Two Fest of Water on the Track of the Lehigh Valley Road.

Trains Impeded by Ice-Bowlders and

Floating Timbers. Reports from Western Streams.

shout an acre of ice, which had been ladged on the right of the mak, began to nove, and headed strost the train. It tooked dangerous and the men became trightened and the lides began to cry. Some trees and bushes, larveyr, attested ite progress, and the trains made their way through before it started agin. The steps of the care untut against large cakes of its several times, lad were comewnst damaged, but the trains was not otherwise injured.

The river has false is inches since 9 octock, the water haying found additional outlets across the Kingston flats, through which it is rushing with great force and noise. The Whitesbarre gorge is yet appartuely immovable, and will likely famini at hattli the water is raised several feet higher by a storm or by the slowings on the flats. The river is also falling at Pittston, and that place has extaped a second immediate.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 31.—As predicted last nights rain commenced falling about 9 o'clock and continued tutil this metring. It in raining again, at this writing. The waters of Root River and ferks have continued to rise. The track of the Southern Minnesons Railroad is now stumerged in several places between La Crosse and Houston, from a foot to is inches. The Company's engisteer reports 1,000 feet of track gone. The water has probably reached highest mark, and is now at a stand-still. No work of repair can be done until the water falls a foot or more. No trains are running on the east ond of the read. The engress and malls go via fashato, and the Chicage and St. Paul Road commenced taking on it a winter brick of its, and the farry-bont is running between Davernar, Is, March 31.—The river is nearly clear of its, and the farry-bont is running between Davernar, Is, March 31.—The river is nearly clear of its, and the farry-bont is running between Bayenski to The Chicage Tribune.

Davernar, Is, March 31.—The river is nearly clear of its, and the farry-bont is running between Bayenski to The Chicage Tribune.

Davernar, Is, March 31.—The river is nearly clear

Mass Convention last, night lasted till a late hour, and was the most disgreeful attemplage ever seen here. The candidates for Aldermen in the First and Fifth Wards are saloon-keepers.

in the First and Fifth Wards are salcom-keepers. The nominations are: For Mayor, Dr. J. W. St. John; Treasurer, J. W. Hazelton; Clerk, Frank Brocks; Justice of the Peace, A. Q. Wilson; School Commissioner, J. J. R. Pease; Sealer, John Lawler.

After the main Convention, the voters of the various wards met in different parts of the hallt sud made the following nominations: Flusward—Alderman, John Duon; School Commissioner, Ira S. Dester; Countable, William Porter; Supervisor, Charles Sexton. Second Ward—Alderman, C. L. Martin; Constable, William Porter; Supervisor, W. Hutchinson. Faurth Ward—Alderman, Dr. O. P. Bobinson; Constable, H. Doty: Supervisor, Andrew Palmer, Firth Ward—Afferman, William Hamming; School Commissioner, George C. McLean; Constable, M. Case; Supervisor, T. Lynch.

RMODE ISLAND FOLITICS.

PROVIDENCE, B. I., March 31.—A mosting of Republican opposed to the proceedings of the late Republican State Convention filled the Academy of Music this evening. Alderman Eaton presided. A resolution repudiating the Convention nominations was passed, and Roland A. Hazard was nominated for Governor, and Daniel E. Taylor for Lieuteunat-Governor, by acclaimation. Anthough Hazard is not alsessed as a political Prohibitionist, it is thought that the Prohibitionist Committee will adopt these nominations in place of Howard and Van Zandi, declined.

DAVERPORT, IA.

Special Dissates to The Chicago Testame,
Davingout, It., March 31.—The annual Convention of the Republican party, held in this city to-day for the purpose of nominating sity officers, realised as follows: The Hom. G. It. Davenport, Mayor; H. Coffeen, Marshal; Triark, City Clerk; C. Toering, Treasurer; H. Eckaand, Commissioner; J. Kaufman, Police Magistrate; and James Osborn, Wharf Marter, The election takes place on April 3.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Training.

DUBUQUE, Is, March 31.—The Republican City Convention met at the Court-frouse this evening and nominated the following officers: Mayor, James Cashing; Marshal, F. C. Wanner; Recorder, C. G. Hargus; Treasurer, E. A. Lull; City Attorney, D. E. Lyonn; Auditor, J. D. Jennings. The tieled is a strong one, and the proceedings were narmonions throughtus. The decidion occurs on the 5th of April.

CRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trains.

GRAND HAVEN.

AFFAII

Proceeding Legisla

The New Passed

Herrington's Passed

Both Meast

House Extended N Bills the

Another Inro Stock

The State Fails

Painful Absen

Repu PROCEEDING

Special Diag contest and glori the spelling-mate with laurels gair lom's leadership, ance, went on wif priation bills und The bill making tion bill was no sections, and, aft Phe bill making es,000, and the The item of \$14 wing was struck Asylum bill, and

vas made at the The bill provid

it will be

for the transports belt-and-buckle p to-day. The Citizens' mit the bill for ments added. H disposed of Dow's affair, by statin was to enable to rid themselv Governments o bill should not be should become them an opport After prolonged amended Saturda

Harrington a U the Senate as am visious subjectin assessments for a requiring them to or occupied for d proceedings now right of way, sin. House for consur-IMPORTANT ME

At seems, at speculate as to it any measures of measures of me least, appear to be there is discoura of the remaide over the appropring safely be as rial reduction to the Committees. Waite's Senate b and collection of delinquent lists as he verily believ Provided, That ion has been the County of of any county, for all for any city taxes or and where such appearance that section shall necessary that such ment of the valuation that is section with the county that we have been to the valuation of the valuation The bill also p

FLOODS.

Again on a Vio-

ey Road. Tee-Bowlders and

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The last train down
vaning two hours bea d blicottaburg train
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CAL offy Politics.
Cancare Tribuna.

61.—The Democratic the lasted till a late surfected Attemblage dates for Aldermen is are salton-keepers.
Mayor, Dr. J. W. W. Hazelton; Clerk, the Pance, A. O. Wiler, J. J. R. Penso;

th.
hisses Priparse.
St.—At the Repubthis evening, the
sted: Mayor, Solon
sted! Mayor, Solon
stell: Marshal, Job
P. Bowen: Street
se; Justice of the

Chacor Tribune.
L—The annual Conparty, held in this
f nominating city ofthe Hon. G. L. Davo. standal; Truerk,
hasurer; B. Esckostandal, Truerk,
hasurer; B. Jeskostandan, Police Macriwhart Master, The
18.

Chicago Tribula.

1.—The Republican of Court-House this following officers: shal, F. C. Wagner; seasurer, E. A. Lutl; ms; Auditor, J. D. strong one, and the nathroughesis. The April.

VPN.
Theorem Theorem.

March Bh.—At the id ster to-night the nominated: Treas.

B. D. Safford: Resident of the nathroughesis. Alphens.

B. Rose, m meets on Friday The bill also provides:

If judgment shall be rendered against any perticular

b, place, parcel or tract of land embraced in each ap

AFFAIRS OF STATE. Proceedings in the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

The New Incorporation Bill

Passed by the Senate.

Herrington's Union-Depot Bill Also

Passed by the Same Body.

House for Concurrence.

Extended Notice of Some Important

Another Inroad upon the Opposition Stock of Political Capital.

The State-House Investigation Fails to Reveal Any

Painful Absence of the Desired Proofs of Republican Corruption.

ILLINOIS. . PROCEEDINGS AND PROBABILITIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, March 31.—After the stupe.

spelling-match of last evening, the House

The joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charge of incompetency preferred against Judge McGowan, of East St. Louis City Court, was defeated.

to-day.

The Citizens' Association Municipal Incorpora-tion act was taken on third reading in the Senate, and encountered no opposition deserving of note. Save from Dow, of Cook, who assuided it on the

Fraud.

Bills that May Be Smothered

taxes past due by simple action of assumpsit,—
a measure which Steele and other of the best
lawyers of the Senate say is the most effective
yet offered for remedying the avils of the present system. It is now in the order of second
reading.

Next is the House Revenue Committee's bill,
the main provisions of which are as follows:

In all cases of appeal to the Supreme Court from the
judgment of the County Court for taxes or assessments levied upon real satats under this act, the
Supreme Court may render judgment against all the
lots and lands, or any particular let or tract of land
embraced in the appeal, for so much or such part of
the taxes and assessments, or any particular tax or
assessment, it may find to be legally charged against
the same; and, in case it shall find any part of the
taxes or assessments, or any particular tax or assesment, charged; against the same has not been legally
charged, it may either remit said taxes or assessments,
or particular tax or assessments, so found to be illegally
charged, or hay reverse so much or such part of
the judgment of the County Court as a slate to said
taxes or assessments, or particular tax or assesment of legally charged, and remnad the same
to said inferior court that other proceedings may be had thereon. When judgment shall be rendered by the Supreme Court
against any lot or tract of land embraced in such appeal, if shall he the duty of the Cherk of the Supreme
Court to make and deliver to the County Clerk of the
county for which such appeal is taken, a record of the
lands and lots against which judgment is rendered,
which shall set forth the name of the owner, if known,
the description of the property, the total amount of
the judgment on each tract or lot, and shall attach
thereto a copy of the order of the Supreme Court, and
his certificate that such record is correct, which shall
be filed in the office of said County Clerk, and shall be
the process on which such real estate or any interest
therein shall be sold for such taxes or assessments, Both Measures Go Back to the

be slied in the office of said County Clerk, and shall be the process on which such real estate or any interest therein shall be sold for such taxes or assessments, or particular tax or assessment, as well as the freord for the sale thereof; and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk, to proceed and sell the same for the amount of such Judgment and costs, in the manner provided when Judgment is nedested by the County Clerk, to proceed and sell the same for the amount of such Judgment and costs, in the manner provided when Judgment is rendered by the County Court against desinquent real satate. The Collector shall publish a general notice of such sale in a newspaper published in his county, then in the nearest newspaper published in his county, then in the nearest newspaper published in the State to the county seat of such county,—said notice to be so published once in said newspaper at least three weeks previous to the day fixed for such sale. Upon the dismissal of any appeal, and upon filing in the office of the County Clerk of the county from which the appeal is takes a certified copy of the order of such dismissal, the County Clerk shall make a record of the liams and real estate embraced in such appeal shall be sold; and is shall be the stury of the County Collector to proceed and sell the same in the manner provided hereinbefore in cases of Judgment rendered against real estate by the Supreme Court on the hearing of an appeal.

This bill has been ordered to second reading. Besides there is Waite's Senate bill for the amendment of the Assessment act so as to prevent double. faxition under the quies of assessment of capital stock. It is on second reading, and is opposed by such dense ignorance, bitter prejudice against incorporated companies gonerally, and determination to tax everything except farm lands, that the prospects of its passage are almost nil.

The CHICAGO JUSTICES.

contest and glorious victory over the Senate in the spelling-match of last evening, the House same up smiling this morning; and, content with laurels gained, quietly submitted to Cul-iom's leadership, and, without a show of resist-ance, went on with the consideration of appro-priation bills under his resolution of yesterday. The bill making appropriation for the Normal University at Normal was taken up, and, after defeat of divers amendments offered, re-ing the aslaries of reachers, was ordered to a rd reading. The Reform School Appropria-

farm lands, that the prospects of its passage are almost nil.

THE CHICAGO JUSTICES.

Justices Boyden and Walsh and Mr. John Snilivan, disappointed applicants all for appointment as Justices of the Peace in Chicago, are here this morning to labor with the Governor to obtain the withdrawal of the nominations sent to the Senate (published in The TRIEUNE of yesterday); also, should that fail, as doubtless it will, to secure a rejection of the Governor's nominations, Gov. Beveridge states that, so far as he is concerned, the nominations he has made are final, except upon recommendation of changes by the Cook County Judges, which, if made, will be duly considered. The indications are that strong opposition to confirmation will be developed in the Senate in the interest of Boyden. Kehoe, who is more interested in behalf of Walsh, declares the nominations will be "bursted." third reading. The Reform School Appropriation bill was next taken up on consideration by
sections, and, after various ineffectual efforts to
reduce the appropriation by amendment,
was ordered to third reading as
mended by the Appropriation Committee.
The bill making appropriations for the Chicago
Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, was taken
up on second reading and the appropriation for
ordinary expenses reduced from \$12,500 to
\$5,000, and the bill ordered to a third reading.
The item of \$140,000 for rebuilding the south

THE STATE-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

\$8,000, and the bill erdered to a third reading. The item of \$140,000 for rebuilding the south wing was struck out of the Southern Insane Asylum till, and the bill was, after some debate, recommitted. The Deficiency bill, which, it will be remembered, Haines attacked some time since, as involving a printing steal, or what looked like a steal, was taken up. A reduction of \$1,000 in the item for printing The Opposition members of the State-House Investigation Committee presented an elaborate report, of which a synopsis is given. The opinion is expressed that had the State-House Commissioners not been required by law to have procured material and labor at the Penitentiary a saving to the State-House fund would have resulted to the amount of \$150,000 to \$200,000 in suited to the amount of \$150,000 to \$200,000 in the opinion of the Commissioners and asshitect; and in this connection, the Committee refer to the fact that in 1869 the Penitentiary was only self-sustaining in the stone-cutting department, while in every other department the State was suffering loss. With this fact before them, the Legislature, at the instance of the Governor, with the end is view of making the Penitentiary self-sustaining, and to prevent further appropriations being made direct from the State Treasury, enacted a law requiring the State-House Commissioners to procure of the Penitentiary, and at no other place, all materials and labor of every name and nature needed in the construction of the new State-House, which could be furnished by the Penitentiary. As to the effect of this law, the Committee say:

From the day such a course was resorted to the impression has obtained that the Penitentiary was deriving all the profits of this action on the part of the Legislature and State officers. Such impression is not warranted by the feets. In July, 1872, the Penitentiary Commissioners let the atone-nutters to W. D. Etcharden, theraby destraying their nower to such the BELT-AND-BUCKET RATLWAY.

The bill providing for the incorporation of companies to build and operate elevated railways

tiary Commissioners let the atons-nutters to W. D. Richardson, thereby destroying their power to cut the State-House stone, and placing Richardson in a position of independence as to the prices he should receive if he did the work; or, if he wished, he could have refused to do the work at any prices, as his bid had been accepted, and the stone-cutting labor was absolutely his own. Reine to the contract of Richardson and the Penitentiary Commissioners being signed by Richardson a form meeting of the two sets of Commissioners State-House and Femilentiary, was held, at which Richardson was present and examined the prices which the Femilentiary was to receive on estimates; the estimates were revised and the Penitentiary Commissioners passed over to Richardson the stone-cutting contract, and from that day to this the Penitentiary and the State have lost the profits of the stone-cutting contract, and from that day to this the Penitentiary and the State have lost the profits of the stone-cutting contract, and from that day to this the Penitentiary and the State have lost the profits of the stone-cutting contract, and from that day to this the Penitentiary commissioners are to Richardson, the Penitentiary Commissioners will be stone-cutting contract, and the same have insured directly to Richardson—the vouchars for work clone thereafter being by the State-House Board drawn in favor of the Warden, as witnesses state "to comply with the letter of the law," then passed over to Richardson, the Penitentiary Commissioners acting according to their own testimony "as a go-between from the State-House Commissioners to Richardson,"

The report instances several cases of alleged violation of the State-House law in the letting of contracts, and comes to the following conclusions on this point:

To snatain themselves in this violation of law, they the Commissioners breaked Ston. Only which a herewith submitted, and which in no sense justifies them in disregarding to expend, the cutting of the State of the State of the State of the

sont to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

THE UNION DEPOT BILL.

Herchyston's Union Depot bill was passed in the Senate as amanded by striking out the provisions subjecting depot companies to special assessments for street improvements; also that requiring them to condemn streets to be vacated or occupied for depot purposes, etc., by the like proceedings now required for condemnation of right of way, etc. The bill was sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

It seems, at this writing, utterly bootless to speculate as to the possibilities of the passage of any measures feming in either House. The measures of most importance, for the present at least appear to have received their quietta, and there is discouraging prospect of a consumption of the remainder of the session in bickerings over the appropriation bills,—which, however, it may safely be assumed, will pass without material reduction below the cuis already made by the Committees. Among the bills referred to are Waite's Senate bill pending for the assessment and collection of taxes. It provides that it shall be sufficient for the Clerk to make affekryit to the delinquent lists filed for judgment that it is true as he verily believes.

Within a few days after the receipt of Gov. Iseveridge histor, wham was removed, a sew Warden appointed, who within three days certified to out atoms for Richardson to the amount of about \$50,000. As to the possibility of measuring and estimating which in so short a time, we express no opinion.

We make no recommendations, but submit the

will assent to the conclusions arrived at, upon a thorough examination of the resord.

Company and a series of the Country of the Country

CLOUDED TITLES.

The state of the s

hereby call upon the people of the State of Illinois to assemble in mana-meetings and take counsel together as to what shall be done in the amergency new pressing upon us.

The discussion that the above-mentioned resolutions will call forth will prove the purity and rightscounsees of the Legislature to the satisfaction of the most hardened unbeliever, in which case all those taking part in the discussion will retire to their untaxed homes smilling and happy, and wondering how they ever could have had any doubt shout it; or else, with teeth shut hard and lips compressed, wondering at the cowardice and pustlanimity of a great people, and domanding 'a know what have become of the descendants of the herces of Lexington and Bunker Hill. LIERLEY OF DEATH.

RAILROAD NEWS.

TERMS TO CETT SUBSCRIBERS.
rered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per
ered, Sunday included, 30 cents per
THE TRIBUNE COMPANY
of Madison and Dearborn-ste., Chicago. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AND OPERA-HOUSE Clark street, opposite an House. Kelly & Leon's Minatreis. "Barbo LPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner h

M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, be earborn and State. Engagement of Lawrence Ba

PLRIADES LODGE, No. 478, A. F. and A. M.-embers are hereby notified to appear at their na sureday, April 1, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of at-t the funeral of our late brother, Goo. E. Yo schren of Sister Lodges are fraternally invited, E. cot the W. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. READY TO t or refund the money. Only \$5 for a full set of the management of the control of the control of the management of the set of the control of the management of the set of the control of the management of the set of the control of the control of the management of the control of the control of the control of the management of the control of the control of the control of the control of the management of the control of the co

The Chicago Tribune,

nother day. Mr. BEECHER did not testify sterday, but positive assurance is given that the defendant will occupy the witness-chair

Winter comes by telegraph this morning.
While Chicago is oppressed by the languor
which comes with a temperature not too low
for July, Omaha and a portion of Nebraska are bracing up against the severest snow

An important case, involving not alone the An important case, involving not alone the direct issue of the constitutionality of the Enforcement act passed by Congress in 1870, but incidentally the question of State rights, was argued yesterday before the Supreme Court in Washington. It is the hearing of the appeal on the Grant Parish cases from the Louisians Court in which emissant from the Louisiana Court, in which eminent lawyers have been employed to contest the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress for the purpose of enforcing in the various States the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. An abstract of the arguments will be found in our Washington dispatch.

The Illinois, Senate yesterday passed, by a vote of 29 to 12, the Municipal Incorporation act, with the amendments adopted last Sat-urday, and it now goes to the House for conmade by Senator CANFIELD—that the people of Chicago were the best judges of the merits of the enactment, and that their views, whether for or against the same, would find expressubmitted for their ratification or rejection.

It was a neat way of saying that the wisdom and intelligence of the entire City of Chica are not concentrated beneath the raven tres of the Senator from the Fourth District.

Extreme necessity for the protection of the people living near the Mexican boundary against the depredations of organized bands of murderers and robbers is urged by the Governor of Texas in his appeal to the President for military assistance to prevent the breaking up of the settlements in the Rio Grande region. The military protection petitioned for is promised by the Secretary of War to the extent of the ability of the Government to furnish it, but, as the complete protection of the Texas frontier would require a force double that of the present standing army, it is clear that, if Gov. Conn's repreas are true, the case nec adoption of measures more-effective than the plan of distributing a Government police force along the entire border.

The report of the Opposition members of of the Committee appointed for the purpose of discovering enormous frauds in connection with the operations of the State-House Commissioners and their dealings with the Peni-tentiary Board was submitted yesterday to the House. Our space only permits a synop-sis of the document, but we publish all the material points. In respect of unearthing corruption and dishonesty the report is a failure, and the best proof of this found in the fact that the approembers of the Investigating Com-

A New York paper recently printed a wondrous scheme for preventing floods on the
Lower Mississippi, which has been extensively copied in the Southern press.
This scheme gravely proposes the building of
eighty dams "at an estimated cost of less
than \$500,000 "(1!) on the Upper Mississippi, which dams are to turn 14,002 square
miles of swamp into a big reservoir. Then,
when a flat-boat wants to go down the river,
an inch eff water will be let out to float it
down. When there is danger of a flood at
New Orleans, however, the reservoirs will be
tight, and so, may the veracious journal, all
the danger will be removed! There
are one or two little objections to
this plan. In the first place, the Upper Missis
simply is a third-class stream, and a flood
which would sweep the eighty dams to Jerithe world got by final, we do not ad
missing the press of some contents to
the stand of the Registry law, unless
to cougle them as cause and effect is legitimate criticism, and not contempt of courter
removed on the Legislature do not repmate the presson divises and their
from the transports policiemen free to
fame than the bill amendatory of Bill 300, to
the stand offs, to a vera. This statement of
the stand produced them as cause and effect is legitimate criticism, the house shall surrender their couries
to content. So with the jurers, wherever
their efficial action can be shown to have been
produced by their personal vices and their
down the submit that the Democrats
to couple them as cause and effect is legitimate criticism, and not contempt of court or
this plan. In the first place, the Upper Mission
than a flood
which would sweep the eighty dams to Jerithe world got the received by persons ejected from the cars;
is, of course, compulsory legislation. The
Constitution provides that no bill shall pass
and station of an affirmative votes to pass a bill in the House. The Deposition have not
the sum affirmative votes to pass a bill in the House. The Deposition have not
the material pass and the statement of the

detailed to dip up each of these streams be-fore it reaches the Mississippi, we fear South-ern plantations would not be safe. However, if the plan is adopted, the ears of the genius who devised it would do excellently well for two of the eighty dams.

The Chicago produce markets were steadler yesterday. Mess pork was active, and advanced 50c per brl, closing at \$20.92\frac{1}{2} cash, and \$21.20 for May. Lard was active and advanced 15c per 100 fbs, closing at \$14.22\frac{1}{2} were quiet and steady at 71c for shoulders, 111c for short ribs, and 113c for short clears. ghwines were quiet and tame at \$1.12 per rallon. Flour was quiet and firm. When was moderately active and firmer, closing at 94 cash, and 98 c for May. Corn was more active, and advanced le, closing at 67ge for April, and 76ge for May. Oats were in better demand, and to higher, closing at 55ge for April, and 59ge for May. Bye was nominally firm at 99c@\$1.00. Barley was active and easier, closing at \$1.01 for April, and 98g for Hogs were active and strong. Sale May. at \$7.00@8.50 for poor to choice. The cal and sheep markets were dull and weak.

THE LAW OF CONTEMPT.

In the discussion of the law of contempts, the case of The People vs. Wilson, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, was a leading authority referred to and relied on by oth sides and by the Court. The circum nces of that case may be briefly state man named RAFFERTY was tried and con victed of an aggravated murder. Pending fund of \$1,500 for his defense. After the conviction a supersedeas was granted, and, finally, upon a hearing of the case, the Sufinally, upon a hearing of the case, the Supreme Court granted a new trial. RAPPERTY was again tried and convicted, and the Supreme Court again granted him a new trial. These reversals of the conviction of a man thus twice convicted of the murder of an officer provoked considerable comment, and the Chicago Journal, in discussing it, referred to the fund of \$1,500 raised for the defense of RAFFERTY, and got that fund and the granting of the new trial mixed up in some not over-intelligible sentences. There was not a man in the State who read the article who ever dreamed that it seriously charged that the action of the Court had been in the least influenced by money or by any corrupt or improper agency. But the Supreme Court somehow or another got a copy of the paper, and cited Mr. WIIon, the proprietor, and Mr. Shuman, the editor, to answer for contempt. Both gentle-men promptly disclaimed any intention to reflect upon the integrity of the Court, and disclaimed the injurious inferences that had been ingeniously drawn from the article, but the Court was inexorable, and fined both editor and proprietor heavily. This judgment was rendered by a majority of the Court,— Judges LAWRENCE, THORNTON, WALKEB, and

McAllister concurring, Judges Sheldon, Scott, and Breese dissenting. This was a clear case of constructive co tempt. The paper in which the article appeared was published in Chicago, and the Court was sitting a hundred and more miles away at Ottawa. It could hardly be claimed to have been committed in presence of the Court, or that it was written to intimidate the Court in its action on a case already decided. It was, moreover, a case in which the contempt (whatever there was) was in a sugges-tion affecting the Court collectively. In that case, the disclaimer by the defendants of all scandalous intent, and of all thought or purcurrence. The bill was violently opposed by Senator Dow in a long speech, which was converted into wasted breath by the point

The Legislature of the Court one of the Justices who had not been reappointed (Cannon) voted with these three, so converted into wasted breath by the point considered almost an aggravation of the that they had a majority and were able to that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the Legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the constitution of the legislature one that they had a majority and were able to the legislature one that the constitution of the legislature one that the constitution of the legislature one that the constitution of the legislature one that the offense. Judge McAllisten especially so treated it, holding that when the article itself was found to be in contempt the Court could not and ought not permit any disclaimer of intent to influence the judgment upon the offense found to have been com-

> stances were wholly different. There was no allegation that the defendant had treated the Judge with contempt; the allegation was, that in denouncing the Grand Jury, collectively and by name, for having indicted him, the defendant sought to intimidate them in the discharge of their duty upon other matters pending before them against him. This, it was complained, was an effort to impede, obstruct, and embarrass the administration of the laws by the Grand Jury, which, for the time, was a constituent part of the Court. There was no similitude between this case and Wilson, and the only bearing which the case of Wilson had upon the recent case was that the Supreme Court had asserted as the law of the State that constructive contempts were punishable by the Courts as well as those committed in the presence of the Court, even if that contempt was committed by a publication made 100 miles away.

While we have conceded that Grand Jurors and other jurors are entitled, as are courts, to protection from violence or intimidation when in the performance of their official duty, we are not willing to concede that a judgment by a Court, or a verdict by a jury, or the findby a Court, or a verdict by a jury, or the finding of a Grand Jury when complete, are not as legifimately the subject of proper criticism and comment as are the acts of a Legislature or the official acts of any executive officer. We do not understand that because a Legislature passes an obnexious law, or the Governor perform a reprehensible act, or a Court pronounce a dangerous judgment, or a Grand Jury make a questionable finding, or a trial jury or a Coroner's jury render an extraordinary verdict, the newspaper press is extraordinary verdict, the newspaper press is closed to any examination and discussion of such official acts in the one case more than in the facts stated and the conclusions such official acts in the one case more than in the other. If there be anything in the personal character of individual members of the ligently set forth, and the State-House Commissioners are completely acquitted of of a grand or trial jury, having any control-ling influence over their official actions, we do not understand why the connection between

stantially a denial to the press of a right to comment upon the proceedings or official acsurrendered without an abandonment not only of the liberties of those who publish newspapers, but the liberties of the great mass of the people whom they represent.

THE TOWN BOARD FRAUDS. and West Chicago are just now rehearsing their annual farce which is so costly to the general public. The performance on the South Side was materially interfered with by an injunction against dividing up the pro-ceeds of the plunder among the four beneficiaries,—the Collector, Assessor, Super-visor, and Clerk. The division of the spoils had already been agreed upon in a former meeting. The Assessor was to receive \$15,000, \$6,500 for himself and \$8,500 for assistants; the Collector \$15,000, \$10,000 for himself and \$5,000 for assistants; the Supervisor \$2,500 for himself and \$1,300 for the expenses (?) of his office; the Clerk \$1,650. The total expense of the town officers, according to this distribution, was \$35,450. The compensation of these officials, as defined by aw, is as follows : \$1,500.00

Collector (not to exceed).... Assessor (sixty days at \$5)... Supervisor (313 days at \$1.50) \$2,739,00 In making up this estimate, the full number of working days in every year has been accredited to the Supervisor and Clerk, though the law expressly provides that they shall only be paid at this rate for the time necessarily devoted to the public business. But, on this liberal estimate, it will be seen that the Town Board of South Chicago proposed to grab more than \$32,000 in excess of their lawful compensation. They were only checked by the temporary injunction issued by the Circuit Court on the application of Mr. Bouron as a tax-payer; the law is so clear that we can scarcely doubt but this injunction will be made permanent, and the three towns in Chicago thus saved from an annual plunder amounting to nearly \$100,000 in the aggregate. If this decision is once made, it will not be necessary for the town meetings to vote more than \$3,000, as there is no other use for town moneys in Chicago than to pay the officials. It is no answer to say that the compensation provided by law is inadequate to the service in a city like Chicago. Nobody is compelled to take the offices, and the city would be better off if they were not taken. If the Courts force the Town Boards to comfine themselves to the legal compensation, we shall soon be rid of the annual disgrace about to be repeated, and known as town meetings. It is a pity that Mr. Bouron's suit could not

have extended to North Chicago; but, as it did not, the Board of that town had an oppertunity to demonstrate how town affairs are managed. The Board is constituted of the five Justices of the town, the Supervisor, and the Clerk. But it is provided that, in the absence of any one of the Justices, the vaancy may be filled by the Collector or Assessor, or two vacancies by both. In this way the town officers usually have an opportunity to vote their own salaries. In the North Chicago Board meeting there were only four Justices present, and the Assessor (Konn) was called to the vacancy. There were then three town officers in this Board, which had no other business than to fix their salaries. salaries as follows :

Total\$12,700 when we remember that these officials are iseless appendages, tax-eaters with obsolutely

othing but tax-eating for an occupation, is it

not time that the Courts should step in and rohibit them from robbing the public? The Town Board of West Chicago was the only one of the three in which a show of deency was made. All the Justices were present, and Justice DAVID WALSE opened by ers. Mr. Walsh has been fighting the West Side town tax-eaters for a year or more. In his affidavit at Wednesday's meeting he swore that RAPPERTY, the Assessor of West Chicago, had told him of his intention to pay \$1,000 for a copy of the City Assessor's books, and that he intended to make no asessment of his own. When asked how he would get the \$1,000 to pay for the copy of the city assessment rolls, RAPPERTY answered that he would make out a fictitious list of assistants and draw pay for them. The manher in which the town assessments are made s thus revealed; the city assessment rolls are merely copied off. We do not doubt that this is the best way it could be done, but we fail to see why the people should pay there-

fore \$15,000. We begin to hope that this vicious Town Board system, with its flagrant contempt for he laws made to govern it, may now be broken down... We are confident that the Justices of the West Side will confine the officers of that town to their legal compensation, and the Courts ought to prohibit the visiation of the law in South and North Chicago.

It is reported from Springfield that at a caucus of the Opposition, held on Tuesday night, it was resolved to allow no bills to pass, except the Appropriation bills, until the House passes the bill repealing the Registry law, and the bill amendatory of Bill 300, to enable Cook County to collect taxes. This

imperfection or weakness of character.

We thought at the time, and think now, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilson was an arbitrary exercise of legal power, wholly unnecessary for the vindication of the Court, and (assumed intimation of corruption left out) was wholly unwarranted by the article itself. It was subson is a betrayal of trust which cannot be ustified, and for which the people here will hold the guilty Representatives to a strict re-sponsibility. We trust, therefore, that the Cook County Representatives will not take part in this scandalous attempt to arrest legislation, and will apply themselves to pro-mote and expedite business, and bring the session to a speedy close.

BOURBON BRIBERY IN ORIO.

Ohio was one of the first States struck by

what is well called the Democratic reaction,

action towards Bourbonism must be backward. "Rise up WILLIAM ALLEN" went into power, and forthwith began to plan for rising higher. He meant to be President, and so meant to show the depth and fervor of Democratic purity in Ohio by way of commend ing Democratic rule in the United States. The purity has not yet become apparent. Itsopposite has. As soon as the Legislature met, bribery began. One signal exposure ha been made. A bill was passed for the change of the county-seat of Wood County. There was money in the bill, and some of it was squeezed out by pure-minded legisthat an investigation was ordered. The Committee appointed heard a good deal of testimony, part of which implicated its Chairman and another of its members. The Cincinnati Commercial, reviewing the evidence, says that there is probably not a man in Ohio who does not believed that the Wood County act "was procured by the use of money." Under these circumstances, what does this reform-pure-minded-Bourbon Legislature do? The Committee reported, recommending that three members of the House should be "exonerated": that three others were "d serving of censure"; and that two. Judge J. M. Hoad and J. M. Cooley, "be brought before the bar of the House and severely reprimanded. Four members of the Committee recommended the expulsion of the last two. The House exonerated the first set with rapidity; it then exonerated the second with quickness; it then exonerated the third set without delay. Professional whitewashers could not have done better. The vote, viewed in the light of the evidence, is simply ludicious. A committee, after patient examination of sworn witnesses, finds some Democrats guilty of taking bribes. It so reports to a Democratic House, which at once rejects the finding, ignores the testimony given under oath, and lets the culprits go scot-free. So Democratic reform turns out, in Ohio, to be another way of spelling Bourbon bribery. The Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of the State, pays its disrespects to the Democratic Legislature in this fash-

ion : The Ohio House of Representatives, in the closic The Chio House of Representatives, in the closing hours of the session, has diagraced itself. In the Wood County investigation it was clearly shown that in several cases bribery was attempted or accompliabled. The adjournment cuts off the investigation, but in the face of all the testimony submitted the House votes to exhonerate all the members implicated by Gornon's Investigating Committee. This action was shameful. It is nothing less than shielding bribery and smothering its exposure. The House of Representatives of our General Assembly has chosen to pass out of public sight, advertising itself as a body whose votes were purchasable by "jokes" ranging from \$15 to \$100 in value, solemnizing that diagraceful fact, in effect, by a vote of approval. With evidence before the House that conse of its munitor were corrupt, it pais them on the head, pronounces a benediction upon them, and says: "Well done, good and faithful servants." It has placed a premium upon bribery instead of fixing has placed a premium uson bribery instead of fixing upon it the seal of condemnation. The Legislature disbauds exhaling odious odors. The individual memsanctions their corrupt procedures that body ought to be doubly condemned. Let our people and our party see to it that men incorruptible and under after sent to the General Assembly.

AN ORJECT OF CHARITY. The people of Chicago have, during the re-cent severe winter, heard frequent appeals This was not so bad as the South Town Board had done, but it was still \$10,000 in excess of the limit allowed by law. But Territories of Montana and Dakota, who were enduring privations of the severest character. We have had also appeals for aid from our own suffering poor, to all of which the people of this city lent willing ears and

responded with liberal hands.
We have now before us a long and earnes printed appeal addressed directly to the Common Council, but indirectly to the public generally, in behalf of a case of severe privation and suffering at our own doors, which is without parallel in the history of Chicago or of any other city. The disclosure of want and distress is made under compulsion, but will hardly prove less astounding said that one-half the world is ignorant of how the other half lives, and this memorial is but proof of how often those that are poor hide that fact from the general eye and suffer in secret. The paper before us is signed by S. B. Cons, President, and C. B. Holmes, Superintendent, of the Chicago City Railway

Company. They represent:
That the Chicago City Railway Company was organized in 1859 beginning to run cars in July of that year. Its capital stock is \$1,250,000. That until 1869 the Company ran two-horse cars with a conductor, sin which time it has run one-horse cars without a conductor. That from 1859 until 1869, except some trifling returns to stockholders in 1866, not a single dividend was paid or earned. That in 1872 and 1873 extra dividends were paid; but since 1869, the annual average dividends have been only 10 per cent on the par value of the stock. That in 1869 the Company was so distressed it had to borrow \$75,000 to remodel its cars; and is now running 200 "bob-tail" ears, which represent \$200,000. That the Company, having increased its capital in cars and other property, has expended since 1869 \$198,747 on the streets; that it has paid several judgments recovered by persons ejected from the cars

to, or the result of, some personal frailty or imperfection or weakness of character.

We thought at the time, and think now, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Wilson was an arbitrary exercise of legal power, wholly unnecessary for the vinal legal power, wholly unnecessary for ing, would render the present distressed financial condition of the Company beyond remedy. Their increased expenses would be as follows:

Wages of 130 conductors

Parchase of 800 horses

Harness, feeding, shoeing, etc. As the average present annual dividend is only \$125,000, and as this would be cut off entirely by the abolition of the bob-tails, the Company would get no interest on its capital and would have to borrow nearly \$300,000 to

meet its annual expenditures, not including the interest on the borrowed money.

Nothing in the reports from the grassho per districts shows greater present distress or more inevitable future destruction than does this piteous appeal and remonstrance from the Chicago City Railway Company, and the severity of the case is aggravated by the fact hat the Company feels itself under a moral and legal obligation to continue this ruinous business for ninety-nine years! We com-mend the memorial, the appeal, and the remonstrance to the kind and liberal considers tion of the public and of the Common Coun

DIRECT NATIONAL TAXATION. DIRECT NATIONAL TAXATION.

To the Entire of The Chicago Pritime:
CRICACO, March 30.—I read with pleasure your editorials on taxation and revenue as they appear, but have sometimes been supprised that you should advocate a system of revenue from imports of any description at all for the support of the National Government. The taxation of imports is certainly not free trade, as I understand it. The United States Constitution reads, Sec. 8, caption. "Flowers vested in Congress: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises," etc. It may use either or all of these methods of raising a revenue, but which is the fairest one? Let us look at them. The use either or all of these methods of raising a revenue, but which is the fairest one? Let us look at them. The business of the National Government is to protect property, not life. (That belongs to the State to attend to.) Therefore, property should support the National Government. And as the National Government profects oil property, then all property should be taxed equally for its support, that is, one dollar should pay as much as another. Does it? I think not. The methods in 'use are: (1) Imposts, or the taxation of imports; (2) excises, or the taxation of home products: imports; (2) excises, or the taxation of home products and (3) the taxation of drafts, receipts, etc. As for the latter, there is no authority in the Constitution, the latter, there is no authority in the Constitution, drafts and receipts not being property, and therefore it is unlawful. As for the first and second, all imports are not taxed, neither are all home products. And those imports and home products which are texed, are not taxed alike; that is, one dollar in value is taxed more than another. And as real estate, which is property (although neither a foreign nor a home product), is not taxed at all, the system is manifestly unfair. All property should be taxed alike, dollar for dollar. Now, under a system of equal taxation of all property, imports would be taxed the same as other property, wherever found at the time of the levy. And as trains

wherever found at the time of the levy. And as twic taxing the same property is unfair, then the levy of as impost must be wrong.

There might be difficulty in the assessment of prop rays might be dimension in the assessment of property by the National Government in making valuations; but these could be made by the States, as they are at present, and the National Government might prequire of each State a proportion according to its wealth of the amount needed for

There would be one good thing accomplished by this method, as it would necessitate a real valuation of property, instead of a low or a high one; or else some States would pay more than their share of the whole. COMMUNE BONUM.

REPLY-THE TRIBUNE has never been an advocate of Free Trade in the literal meaning of the term, that is, the abolition of all tar-iff on imports and the substitution of a sys-tem of direct taxation. But it is in favor of the largest practicable freedom of trade, and opposed to a system of duties whose object is to discriminate against the consumer in order to increase the prices of the products of priv-ileged classes, which vicious system is miacalled " protection. "

We might favor an abandonment of all imposts if we knew of any equitable and practicable way in which the necessary Government revenue could be raised without resortto import duties. So long as the e tures of the Government hold the same dis-proportion to its internal resources as they now do, we shall advocate a tariff, but a tariff for revenue only.

Our correspondent above suggests the sub-

stitution of a "direct tax." He feels some of the embarrassments of such a system himself, but not all nor the most serious of them. To bogin with, the State and local Governments depend upon direct taxation-which practically means a land and house tax raising the revenue necessary to defray their own domestic expenses. Of late years there has been a movement to induce State and local Governments to abandon this system for an indirect or excise tax. This movement is gaining strength on account of its more equitable division of burdens, the less costly means for collection, and the greater certainty of securing the entire levy. It would be notably retrogressive on the part of the General Government to resort to system which has ever been found obectionable for State Governments. while the State and local Governments retain he direct system, it would impose an unequal burden upon land-owners to exact from them the support of the General Government. But a more effective argument than all these against direct taxation for the General Government is found in a provision of the Constitution which our correspondent has ignored altogether, viz. (Art. 1, Sec. 9, 4): "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumer-ation hereinbefore directed to be taken." Under this provision each State would have to pay its share of the General Government' expenses, not in proportion to the value of its property, but in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. Thus Massachusetts would not pay more than Iowa or Georgia, the population of the former being about the same as the Iowa; but the wealth of Massachusetts and its ability to pay are probably three times greater than the wealth and ability to pay of the State of Iowa. The same disproportion could be traced among all the States; many of the poorer ones would have to pay as much as, or more than, the rich ones. The levy of a direct tax by the General Government has never been tried more than two or three times, and has always partially failed. The last occasion was dur-ng the Rebellion, and the result was that the Northern States had to pay their share and the Southern States have not paid yet. The very nature of a direct tax, the fact that it is the means whereby the local Governments raise their revenue, and this constitutional provision,—all militate against the proposition made by our correspondent.

But it must be remembered that Tax Taxa

And, in selecting the articles for duty, those of a huxurious or quasi-luxurious nature should bear the heaviest impost; and those not produced to any great extent, nor yet the raw materials of manufactures, should also be tax-ed. To tax heavily those raw materials which enter into manufactures has the effect to crip-ple domestic production, and render the arti-cles too dear for exportation as well as exten-

in this country, to the end that special classes, may collect an increase of prices equal to the duty levied upon the same articles of foreign production and manufacture. Thus \$100,000,000 of duties levied upon tea Thus \$100,000,000 of duties levied upon tea and coffee, sugar and molasses, foreign liquors, certain drugs, Havana cigars, a line of fancy goods, tropical fruits, etc., would yield \$100,000,000 of revenue to the Government, less the cost of collection. But of \$100,000,000 duties levied on manufactures of which four-fifths of the consumption are produced at home, the result is as follows: The people pay \$100,000,000 all the same, but only \$20,000,000 go to the Government, while \$80,000,000 go into the pockets of certain manufacturers,—the "protected classes." It is this system of tariff which we oppose as unjust, oppressive, and unlawful. It is unconstitutional, in spirit at least, because there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes the Government to levy a contribution upon one class of the people for the benefit of another. This is not legitimate taxation, but blackmail and

Last week it was Father Warner of New York. He said he would not administer the York. He said he would not administer the sacraments to Catholics whose children were in the public schools. Now it is Father Sassin, of Des Moines, who writes to one of the papers there: "Say, therefore, the greatest shame instead of gem in the crown of American ica is the public schools." Father Sassur, has an Episcopal backer, in the shape of a Rev. J. Sandras Rend, who has been denouncing unsectarian schools from his mis used pulpit. Attacks like these will only rally the great American public to the support of the public schools, the very corner-stone of our institutions. We believe that the majority of Catholies, including nearly every educated man outside of the priesthood, are in favor of the present sys-tem. And, indeed, it is strange that religious gle case, educated all the youth of a country, should now strenuously object to the State's doing what they have shown themselves in competent to do. The question is not between sectarian and unsectarian education It is between the latter and-for the mass of the people—no education at all.

robbery of the many for the benefit of the

King Kalakaua's hotel-bill in New York City has lately been published by the newspapers, with various pertinent remarks. It is indeed a matter of public concern, the municipality being heid responsible for the amount. The King and his suite stopped at the Windson Hotel eight days. Fourteen persons in all were provided for, and the total charge was \$6,286.91, or an average of about \$55 per day for each guest. Good round sums were charged for "extras," under which head were charged for "extras," under which head were included the nie of various parlors for special purposes, the serving of meals at the King's private table, and such indispensable incidentals as vines, cigars, carriages, stationery, medicine, telegrams, and washing. There is this to be said of the bill: It shows an ample mergin for reductions by the City Government. The hotel proprietors doubtless based their calculations on would be objected to. If one-half their claim is allowed, they will have a large profit; but they will not in this case receive more than their usual rates. The Windsor has become famous furing its brief existence as an excellent place to spend money in.

SANERY, and their revival work in Great Britain, it must be admitted that the various charges of dishonesty preferred against them have been thoroughly exploded. The story that they had received several thousand pounds on private subfrom this fund, has been completely met by their refusal to accept a cash donation of £2,000 from Lady BURDETT-COUTTS. The further assertion that Mr. Saxker was acting as agent for a Bos-ton organ company, and receiving a commission on all the organs sold by him, has been positive-ly denied in a published card by respresentatives of the company referred to. No charges of the kind have been for a moment entertained in Chi-cago, where the reputation for integrity of Messra. Sanker and Moody needs no vindica-tion, and where the worst that has been alleged against them touches only the method of their revival-work and its value.

Flogging as a punishment has not passed out of history. Kindergarten ideas of civilization have brought it into some disrepute; but it is still a serious question whether brutality cannot be most effectually dealt with by the lash, and taking the physical view of humanity cannot be best instructed by a vigorous application of their own principles. The subject is now being widely discussed in England, in connection with a discussed in England, in connection with a proposition to restore flogging on the roll of British punishments for such offenses as wife-beating and garroting. Mr. Briour has just written a letter opposing the idea; but it is said that his arguments run counter to a fast-growing public opinion. There is, indeed, a cartain as have recently been conspictiously illustrated both in Chicago and Brooklyst.

A good deal of quiet aniusement has been af-forded by the New York Evening Post's suggestion to Archbishop McClosker that he decline the Cardinal's fast lately sent him from Rome. The Post says it does not become American cittizens to wear the insignis of hierarchies or pow-ers. Common people think it is not reasonable to keep the Archbishop out of what he considers the livery of Heaven merely because all men were created free and equal. One of the proudest pre-regatives of American citizens is the right to dress themselves as they please. Witness Dr. Marr

The Standing Committee of the Western Diocese of Kichigan of the Episcopal Church met in Grand Rapids yesterday afternoon. It is composed of the Rev. WILLIAM STOWN, of Grand Haven; Dr. Samuel Earp, of Grand Rapide; the Rev. J. F. COMOVEN, of Kalamazoo; the Rev. Rev. J. F. CONOVER, of Kalamazoo; the Rev. Mr. SNYDER, of Muskegon; Dr. A. PLATT, of Grand Rapids; Dr. L. C. CHAPIN, of Kalamazoo; and N. P. LOVERIDGE, of Coldwater. The Committee fully canvassed the question, and unanimously rejected Dr. DEKOVEN for Rishop of Northern Illimois, and unanimously indersed Dr. Jacquan for Rishop of Southern Ohio.

Dr. Jacqua for Bishop of Southern Chie,

A rumor is current in the newspapers outside of Chicago that Mr. Le Monne has abandoned his contest, and will allow Mr. Farwell to take his seat in the new Congress unmolested. There is no authority whatever for the statement. It doubtiess originated from a misapprehension of the announcement through the Associated Freethat the taking of evidence had been concluded, and the case made up for the consideration of Congress.

We are in receipt of a letter-a let

It was written to him by a friend in London, and was incomplete. The Doctor would have written a preface to it explaining the somewhat sweeping charges therein made against the College of Cardinals. The fact was simply this: A gentleman brought it to this office and offered us the letter for publication. As an object of interest to our readers it was published.

Certain Eastern newspapers are inventing abourd hypotheses to explain Cel. N. G. Onnwar's retirement from the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the National House of Representatives. The Boston Journal seriously assumes that the Colonel had some choice in the premises, and "guesses" that his motive in accepting an election to the New Hampshire Legislature was to provide a stepping-stone to the United States Senate. A much better guess would be that the Colonel had heard of the Congressional election in the fall of 1874, and was aware that the organization of the next House of Representatives would be controlled by a Democratic majority.

Unkind bints are thrown out that Mr. Jaums Lick well is a very different person from Mr James Lick ill; and hence the revocation of the magnificent trust-deed, and the joke on San Francisco. Mr. Lick's lien on Heaven is supposed to be not so great as it was.

A queer beast for BARNUM-The Equine Ox .-The Hon. J. G. MILLER, one of the wealthies and most prominent citizens of Brooklyn, is a

A Milwaukee baby, born on the coldest day of baby amounts to nothing.

WELCKER, who furnished the brains which

WELCEER, who furnished the brains which make our national laws, is dead. He was the restaurateur of Washington.

Another brain has succumbed to the weak in-ventions of the medium. It is that of Dr. Hop-LAND BARBER, of Lower Lake, Cal.

"Slim Jim" wants to be in with Garmaire dragging the Tiber. Wait till he's up to his neck in mud, and then won't he feel at home! According to the New York Sun, Mr. Jax Gould is going to start a beer saleon in the basement of his new Tribune building in New

So Dr. Rorn, of Washington, is engaged to a Philadelphia heiress, and the languishing belts of the Capital resent his ruthless treatment of

Mr. J. C. CLARK. General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Unite to make some arrangements in regard to the Southern connections of his road.

connections of his road.

A Harvard Professor corrected a young lady's spelling of Mundersonay's name, and directed her to terminate it show. And he now shuns the spelling-school more than ever.

An inhospitable and impolite combination of big-lettered posters on a South End bill-board reads thus: "EDWIN BOOTH! Take the Fall Eiver Line to New York!"—Boston Globe.

AMADEUS, having lost his situation as King of

Spain, is rapidly going to the dogs like many other half-witted clerks. He is losing money at Monaco. N. B.—Monaco is not a new game. Senator ALCORN and wife, after reaching Memphis yesterday, en route to join the Seca-torial excursion party at New Orleans, decided to abandon the trip, and returned home yester-

T. F. Bouron, Esq., editor of the Jonesbore Gazette, is stopping at the Matteson House. He says that the prospects are that the fruit crop in his section of Southern Illinois will be very arge. He will be in town for a couple of days. Delegate Cannon, of Utah, shoots out the following notice: "God is working for His cheson people." To judge from the recent reverses of the boss saint in matrimonial matters, Mr. Cannon's people are not, likely to be remotely benefited.

"Air. Anmous has withdrawn his resignation of the Presidency of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Vive l'Armous!"—Boston Post. And Mr. Bercher vows that he will not give up his Cardinal's hat for all the gibes of the Boston Post. Friend Post! Mr. Armour is a Chicag an. Gen. SHERMAN evidently looks upon James B.
Ears as the modern METHURSHAM. At a recent
dinner he prayed (so he said) that the engineer's
life might be spared until the Great Eastern St. Louis flour to carry back to Sheern

cago. The sons of Senator Shemian and ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, are about to establish a branch bank of the Washington house. The most interesting fea-Cashier, having resigned his commission.

Mr. L. A. Parks, senior editor of the Alton-Telegraph, died last evening after a lingering ill-ness. He had been prominent in his profession, and was one of the oldest editors in the West. and was one of the oldest editors in the West. He founded the Telegraph in 1836, and has over since been connected therewith. At the time of his death, he was President of the Board of

The wicked fles of Florids will make things juror has gone home to recuperate. HENRY has invested in a tract of laud adjoining HARREN'S property. And on cool evenings the affectionate brother and sister will meet at the rail-fence and they have given to the world.

they have given to the world.

Those who are interested in the game of draw-poker will be interested to know that the Kentucky Legislature at its last session was asked to interfere for the protection of the unfortunate, and enact a law making it a penal offense for any player at draw-poker to draw two cards when he should not be in the enjoyment of "threes," or to draw one card to "threes," by which woustious and mean devices much uncertainty and many mischances are brought about. Should this game be played as much as usual, this may become an issue in the next campaign.

this game be played as much as usual, this may become an issue in the next campaign.

State's Attorney REED is in painful suspense, owing to bad news received from his family, whe are at Jacksonville, Fis. Mrs. REED and that children went to that place about a month ago for the benefit of their health, and were feeling for the bedefit of their health, and were feeling quite well up to ten days ago, when Mrs. REED was attacked with ague, and a physician was called to attend her. Among the powerful drugs which the doctor gave the patient was an every dose of strychnine, which threw her into convulsions and very nearly caused her death. Mr. REED received the distressing news late Tuesday night, and his sleepless anxiety unfitted him for business yesterday. He felt compelled to withdraw from the Criminal Court room systerday morning and leave the business in the hands of his assistant.

WAS The Noted

Arguments F

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Prominent Po

W. O. Avery,

The Supreme

Woman th

THE ENF A TEST CASE Special Dunal Washington, D States Supreme Co hearing of argume forcement act of l al Phillips address Government, and behalf of the defe Phillips was of a l tirely. He cor er to pass visions of ments, and Grant Parish case defective, as claim Marr and Mr. Field their arguments by questions involved. from the First to the ed to prohibit the Fourteenth, and F restricted the Sta powers. The remained as l had no power to against Individuals it binuance of the Gove was eloquent and whole purpose and ments was to raise

with the whites. White results made courses open: blacks specially the Federal Governine course which with States in their many officers the course which we have course which we will be to the states of the course which we will be to the course with the course with the course with the course with the course which we will be to the course with the co The amendments all states in certain mate lained to them. If whole domain of perstransferred to the Japandment rays Co. meendment gave Court their provisions
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> in derogation of then such laws. Justice & argument was correct to pass an affirmative would hove accrued whose cases were r
> Mr. Field said I
> sas. Mr. Juntic
> that the negroes had I
> to vote through the as
> Btate officers to tal
> which they had tende Mr. Justice Miller s aw denying the right fore, under the view of

fore, under the view of arithout any redress.

Mr. Field said they white men had kiers suit in the iges. He said also sould not secure the been declared entitled hat they are not worthe said, adjudged this appropriate legislation. He would despair of

He would despair of brine was to provail. believe that any othe arment can exist in a purs, if local self-gove like moment that it have no rights except will of fluctuating mathia Court may exercifer the court may exercife the court of the new order. likely that any more would be made in the way which are now one continued. He court to as the States would be were when the oldest it is seat, except as rest were when the oldest his seat, except as res Let it still he, as from E Phyribus Unum. The appen our flag in even the sea; they were we pladges of the future Stritten in this count.

friend in Lordon, and or would have written the somewhat sweep-gainst the College of simply this: A gen-office and offered us As an object of in-

e Legislature was to to the United States cass would be that the Congressional election aware that the organ-se of Representatives bemocratic majority.

en out that Mr. James the revocation of the nd the foke on Saa n on Heaven is subit was.

-The Equine Oz.one of the wea thiest on the coldest day of

d the brains which dead. He was the t is that of Dr. Hot.

in with Garmarra t till he's up to his t he feel at home! York Sun, Mr. Jay beer saloon in the use building in New

fton, is engaged to a he languishing belles othless treatment of Manager of the Illi-

rected a young lady's name, and directed, and he now shuns the

colite combination of conth End bill-board of Take the Fall R.vsituation as King of the dogs like many le is losing money at a not a new game.

ife, after reaching the to join the Sena-New Orleans, decided turned home yester-

fatteson House. He that the fruit crop in linois will be very linois will be very for a couple of days. b, shoots out the fol-orking for His cheson ne recent reverses of nonial matters, Mr. ikely to be remotely

rawn his resignation hiladelphia Board of Boston Post. And will not give up his gibes of the Boston mour is a Chicag an. ooks upon James B. i) that the engineer's the Great Eastern

FRED GRANT WILL be ditor of the Aiton ratter a lingering fil-tent in his profession, teditors in the West, in 1805, and has over with. At the time of lent of the Board of

da will make things da will make things a vices of Full Enhitshed, and the last uperate. Hawar has adjoining Hanarer's nings the affectionate at the rail-fence and so delicious scandais.

session was sated to of the unfortunata, penal offense for any was to early when he ent of "threes," or ea," by which vexamen uncertainty and ght about. Should as usual, this may campaign.

In painful suspense, rom his family, who is. Been and the about a month ago is, and were feeling o, when Mrs. Resun and a physician was the powerful drugs attent was an overfures her into consed her death. Mr. gnews late Tuesday my suffitted him far compelled to withers room yesterday hers in the hands of

M.F.
Rew York; S. Samelspifteld; J. H. Wysti,
grinld; J. M. Grimth,
street; H. A. Spears,
H. H. Rood, Bloom; George W. Harmon,
mg; G. &sooly, New
mg; West Va.; W. P.
fork; J. A. Williams,
waste—E. P. WillH. H. Taylor,
es, Philadelphia;
I. William L. Wall,
ek; J. F. Raiss, DuH. Dennison, Bairspin G. Groos, Boswin W. Bryant, M.
L. G. Hay, Initias; R. E. Frakt, Besin Williamson, New

WASHINGTON.

The Noted Grant Parish Case Before the Supreme Court.

Arguments For and Against the Constitutionality of the Enforcement Acts.

Prominent Points Made by David Dudley Field in the Latter Direction.

W. O. Avery, of Chicago, Named as Commissioner Douglass' Successor.

The Supreme Court Decision Denying Woman the Right of Suffrage.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACTS

A TEST CAME IN THE SUPREME COURT,
Special Dim atch to The Chicago Pribune,
WARRINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The United Washington, D. C., March 31.—The United States Supreme Court was occupied to-day in the hearing of arguments in the noted Grant Parish case, involving the constitutionality of the Enforcement act of May-31, 1870. Solicitor-General Phillips addressed the Court in behalf of the Government, and Messrs. R. H. Marr, of Louisiana, and David Dudley Field, of New York, in behalf of the defendant. The argument of Mr. Phillips was of a legal and technical nature entirely. He conceded that Congress had the power, to pass laws to enforce the provisions of the constitutional amendments, and the indictment on the Grant Parish case was legal and regular, and not defective, as claimed in the lower Court. Mr. Marr and Mr. Field added much to the interest of their arguments by considering also the political questions involved. Mr. Marr instanced the fact that all the amendments to the Constitution, from the First to the Eleventh, had been intend-

that all the amendments to the Constitution, from the First to the Eleventh, had been intended to prohibit the General Government from the exercise of certain powers. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments only restricted the States from exercising certain powers. The right of the States remained as before, with the exception of the restrictions contained in these amendments. Congress under them had no power to emforce punitive measures against Individuals in a State. He said the continuance of the Government and the liberties of the people were at stake in their decision.

MR. FIRLD'S ARGUMENT

was eloquent and impressive. He said the whole purpose and motive of the late amendments was to raise the freedmen to an equality with the whites. When the War was over, and its results made plain, there were two courses open: One was to take the blacks specially under the protection of the Federal Government, and the other was the course which was adopted, to declare that he States in their undoubted power to regulate their own affairs should not decertain things. The amendments all conceded the power of the States in certain matters which had always pertained to them. If it was otherwise, then the whole domain of personal and political right was transferred to the Federal Government. The amendment gave Congress the power to carry out their provisions by appropriate legislation. "Appropriate" is the word of limitation, and the legislation enacted must not be of a nature prohibited by other portions of the Constitution,—prohibited sither positively or by implication the connection. He referred to the opinion of the Supreme Court, nullifying the act of Congress axing the salaries of State Judges, which the Court hald to be impliedly unconstitutional. The object of the Constitution is not to build up a great central government at Washington, but to preserve the rights of all the memors of the Sovernment. He claimed that all the earlier amendments to the Countileties of the constitution were intended to

my such legislation as the Enforcement act. He maintained that the plain inference is that the states must do some act to abridge the rights and immunities guaranteed by the amendments before Congress can undertake to enact any egislation. The Constitution said no State should pass an ex-post facto law or a bill of trainider. Here were prohibitions to the power of the State just as in the late amendments; not Congress had never dreamed of undertaking to enact legislation on those mbjects. Inaction by a State is no ground for Congressional action. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts had for a long time no courts of equity. Would any one undertake so say that Congress could have provided courts of equity for these States? The whole duty of Congress under these amendments is to

of equity for these States? The whole duty of Congress under these amendments is to PhovIDE FOR ENFORCING THE BULLITY OF ANY STATE LAWS In derogation of them; to stop the execution of Stoh laws. Justice Miller saked Mr. Field, if his argument was correct, if Congress had no right to pass an affirmative legislation, what remedy would have accrued to the Kentucky negroos whose cases were recently before the Court. Mr. Field said he did not know the base. Mr. Justice Bradley explained that the negroes had been deprived of the right to vote through the neglect or refusal of the State officers to take from them the poll-tax, which they had tendered, and the negroes had lought their remedy under the Enforcement act. Mr. Justice Miller said the State had passed no aw denying the right to these men, and therefore, under the view of Mr. Field, they would be sithout any redress.

aw denying the right to these men, and therelore, under the view of Mr. Field, they would be
without any redress.

Mr. Field said they had the same remedy as
white men had. They could outer
their smit in the State Court for damyes. He said also that, if 800,060 voters
tould not secure the rights to which they had
deen declared entitled, that is the best argument
that they are not worthy of them. If the Court,
he said, adjudged this Enforcement ast to be
appropriate legislation, then there is no end to
the legislation which Congress may attempt.
There were many of the Southern States which
would be crushed between the upper and nether
mill-stone. If you assert this power in Congress, then the States hold all their rights.

AT THE WILL OF FLUCTUATING MAJORITHES IN
CONGRESS.

He would despair of his country if such a docline was to prevail. No man in-his senses can
believe that any other than a monarchical govarmment can exact in a territory of the extent of
ours, if local self-government is to be destroyed.
The moment that it is decided that the States
have no rights except such as are subject to the
will of finctinating majorities in Congress, then
this Court may exercise its functions for a few
years longer, but it will in a short time give way
to the new order. He knew that it was not
ikely that any more laws of this character
would be made in this generation; but these
have which are now on the statute-books must
be continued. He concluded with a glowing appeal to the Court to so decide that the rights of
the States would be pronounced just as they
were when the oldest member of the Court took
his seat, except as restricted by the amendments.
Let it still be, as from the dawn of our history,

Pheribus Unum. These words had been borne
pean our flag in every battle on the land and
he sea; they were witnesses of the past and
pledges of the future. He would have them
written in this court-room and in every State

Cottol of this land.

ION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ENTING THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO VOTE. MINGTON, March 29.—The following opinion

also the laws giving ju

upon it. She has always been a citizen from her birth, cuttled to all the privileges, immunities, etc., of citizenship. The amendment prohibited the State in which she lives from abridging any of these rights. The right of suffrage is not made in terms one of the privileges of the citizen. The United States has no voters, and no one can vote for Federal without being competent to vote for State officers. The elective officers of the United States are chean directly or indirectly by the voters of the States are chean directly or indirectly by the voters of the States. The amendment did not add to the privileges or immunities of the citizen; it simply furnished an additional guarantee for the protection of such as he aiready had. Nor is the right of suffrage coextensive with the citizens; possibly of the States, When the Federal Constitution was adopted, all the States but Rhode Island had Constitutions of their own, in not one of which were all citizens recognized as entitled to this right. A. I under all these droumstances it cannot be for a mousent doubted that if it had been intended to make citizens of the United States voters the francers of the Constitution w. uld have so expressed that intention, and not have left so imperiant a change in the condition of citizenship, as it then existed, to implication. But if further evidence is needed it is to be found in the provisions of the Constitution, If suffrage is necessarily a part of citizenship, then the provisions of the Constitution which gives citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States would entitle the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States would entitle the citizens of each State to the right to vote in the several States precisely as the citizens of the Constitution, If suffrage in the several States would entitle the citizens of each State to the right to vote in the several States precisely as the citizens of the Constitution. by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Fourieenth Amendment had provided against any abridgement of the privilegos or immunities of citizens, and if the right of suffrage is one of them, why amend the Constitution further to prevent its being denied on account of race, color, etc.? The duty of the United States to guarantee to the State a republican form of Government is discharged in protecting those Governments which were recognised as being republican in form by the Constitution when adopted. [The Governments of the States being then accepted it must be assumed that they are such as are to be guaranteed. The admission of new States is then considered, and it is found that there is nothing to favor the idea that suffrage is a right of citizenship, but everything to repel it; also, the restoration of the States to the Union after the War, none of them having provided for female suffrage. Besides, a person who has simply declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States may vote under certain circumstance in Missouri and other States, and this could not be if suffrage depended upon the right of citizenship. The Court are unanimous in the opinion that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitutions of the several States which commit the trust to men alone are not necessally void. Affirmed.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

eral good reasons for believing that Secretary Bristow will retire from the Cabinet immediately after the 30th of June, if he does not sooner take his departure. He has not been able to exert that reformatory influence which he fondly hoped he would be able to do when he consented to give up a lucrative law practice and run the Treasury Department. He thought he had suf-ficient influence with Grant to ecable him to conduct this Department pretty much as he pleased. He accordingly determined on a rather extensive remodeling of that branch of the public service. But he had scarcely put in his sickle before he was hid stay his hand. He made a decided stand, how-ever, and finally won; but the President by no stay his hand. He made a decided stand, however, and its results made plain, there were two courses open: One was to take the blacks specially under the protection of the Federal Government, and the other was the course which was adopted, to declare that the States in their undoubted power to regulate their own affairs should not do certain things. The amendments all conceded the power of the States in certain matters which had always pertained to them. If it was otherwise, then the whole domain of personal and political right was transferred to the Federal Government. The amendment gave Congress the power to carry out their provisions by appropriate legislation, and the legislation enacted must not be of a nature prohibited by other portions of the Constitution,—prohibited aither positively or by implication the connection. He referred to the opinion of the Supervising Architect's office to be audited, and this was alread from the supervising Architect's office to be audited, and this was made retroactive also, The irate of the Constitution,—prohibited aither positively or by implication the connection. He referred to the opinion of the Supervising Architect's office to be audited, and this was made retroactive also, The irate of the Constitution is not to build up a great central government at Washington, but so preserve the rights of the States. The natural language of the late amendments does not justify any such legislation as the Enforcement set. He same must do some act to abridge the rights but from that time down the President was so of the District, who was doing all the Government transferred to the Constitution were intended to restoration of his friend and alley, but Bristow was inexorable. The President was a completed to restoration of his friend and alley, but Bristow was inexorable. The President was compressed from the state of the Constitution were intended to restoration of his friend and alley, but Bristow was inexorable. The Boss of the District, who was doing all the Government was also i

losing ground. He ordered certain reforms in the Internal Revenue Department which would have worked great savings and prevented many leaks, but Grant put his foot down and was immovable, and so it has gone on ever since until the Secretary has given up in disgust and determined to quit.

* THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. TALX WITH HENRY WILSON—WHAT HE THINES OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE SOUTH—THE COMING ELECTION.

Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch. At this point it occurred to me to put out a

leading queetion.
"Mr. Wilson, will the Republican party element President?"

The Vice-President paused and said: "It depends entirely on their behavior. They can if they will. But they cannot do it by terrorizing individual opinion and expression, and applying paironage to the cure of natural indignations. This country is stubborn. The Republican party in it is the intelligent patriotism and free spirit of the country. Republicans will not break up the traditions they took with their mathers will and help any one way, here their mother's milk and help any one man, however honorable, to a perpetual succession. The danger with us is the perversion of the party to individual ambition. We would have smooth sailing if this third-term delusion was out of the sailing if this third-term delusion was out of the way. In the last thirty days it has made more haste towards its doom trian in the whole year previous. It is contrary to our conscience and traditions, and there is no sense in it. Yet the existence of the Republican party may be bound up in this personal vagary. I saw the third term cropping out a good while ago. It first assumed the form of a Conservative candidature. Bob Toombe, Stephens, and others were to start it on behalf of the South. Mosby boasted that he was to play a Yankee trick on the Yankees,—annex the President and his patronage, and make a Conservative candidate of him. We left the Civil Rights bill over one session because it was plainly intimated that the President, in his understanding with his Confederate friends, meant to veto it. Yothing has happened, that I know of, to make the President change position on Arkansas and the President change position as was originally outlined."

"You were against these measures, Mr. Vice—

re-elected by such a coalition as was originally outlined."

"You were against these measures, Mr. Vice-President."

"I was. Although a Massachusetts and a New England man, and a party man in every sense of fidelity to my public associates, and the general policy we begin to introduce, I am positive in the belief that we must get white men, born or bred in the South, to rule it, and that State Governments of negroes and a handful of white men who absorb the patronage, and are Republicans for the sake of it, will not exand up. Therefore I oppuse force bills, if their objects are suspected of being political and trifling with State Governments according as they stard in the path of a certain ambition or out of it."

"Mr. Vice-President," said I, "does the President beak to you with his former cordinlity since you published your latter of January last?"

"Yes. I have no complaint to make. I respect the President, but am not much consulted by him, and do not belong to the intimate circle of the White House. I have been tool that he said I was not attending to my own business, or rather that I was forward in expressing myself about the seccession. Nevertheless, I am too out in affairs to go blind. The pacification of

been voted on afterwards, the Force bill would

been voted on afterwards, the Force bill would not have passed Congress."

"Look," said Mr. Wilson, "at the want of shame in those Arkansas men. There is no doubt that Claytor and party chested Brooks out of his election. When they found the other man, Barter, would not work as they wanted, they turned about and exposed their own dishonesty. I think Poland dealt with that question in the spirit of justice, Justice is often a compromise."

"Then you approve of the Louisiana compromise."

"The Vice-President answered this question by saying: "Both sides down there are wrong; wrong in fact, wrong in spirit. There's another thing delicate to speak of, but I'll say it to you; Casey's appointment there has been very unfortunate. Warmoth told me that Casey made the first break in the party."

"Are his aspirations for the Senate favored at the White House?"

"I think it's understood that the object of a good deal of the differences thure is Casey's desire for the Senate."

"I tell you," continued Mr. Wilson, "political parties are now askew. Party lines run in one direction and the real differences between men in another. There are fully one-half of the Democrats who ought to be in our party and a proportion of our own that we condit very well dispense with. People with good intentions toward the whole country, and willing to see justice done according to the decrees of the conflict just passed, and axious to see the Government respectable; that should be the true coalition. Now our party and the Democratic party are both the prey of rival personal ambitions and resembnents. This third-term idea has done a mighty sight of mischief."

"The President, I learn, or his coterie, are very severe on Blaine and Dawes for opposing the Force bill?"

"So it is said. Blaine, I believe, is the main object of attack. I met Murtaugh, who publishes the Washington Republican, the other day, and I said to him, Why are you attacking the last Speaker? That won't belp harmony. He said that Blaine had been doing mischief with his committees

said that Blaine had been doing mischief with his committees."
"Theo, Mr. Wilson, von think the next Presidence is still a doubtful proposition?"
"We must conciliate," answered the Vice-President. "John Cochrane wrote to me the other day that the Liberal Republicans had been gravitating toward the Democratic party for some time, but now were halting, undecided where to go. We want to be the party of the mild-dealing nation. We want, in or out of the party, to co-operate with the best intelligence of the white men of the South, and have lost patience with this experiment of administering large States by a few whites—conveniently few—and all the rest negroes. Our party is now rapidly becoming a radical one, and a mild majority. When it was time to be radical, I was not in the rear. Good nature to the front is what we

desire now."

Said I. "Mr. Wilson, will you join the excursion party to Mexico?"

"Who is going?"

"I hear that Dennis, of Maryland; Cameron (who gets it up), Anthony, and Ben Parley Poors are going."

"I shan't go. I am too poor, and poor men in public life suffer more imputation from using a Government ship or any such perquisites than rich men."

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS' SUCCESSOR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—It is reported to-night that Commissioner Douglass will succeed Judge Peck in the Court of Claims, and Clerk of the Treasury, will become Commission er of Internal Revenue. Avery was long Unio Glerk of the Internal Revenue Department.
[To the Associated Press.]
THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31 .- It seems to be washington, D. C., march 31.—It seems to be generally believed that Mr. Douglass will soon retire from his position as Internal Revenue Commissioner. It is thought he will not retire from the public service.

Internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day, \$3,234,554. Receipts for March, 1874, 87,781,000. toms receipts for the week ending March

Boston. 344,933
New Orleans, week ending March 20. 34,933
New Orleans, week ending March 20. 30,567
GEN. SPINNER.

In discussing the retirement of Gen. Spinner from the Treasurer's office, Gen. Butier said it was his opinion that Gen. Spinner had been forced to resign, because of his views on the greenback issue. Spinner believes in the expansion of the currency, while Mr. New, his successor, is a hard-money man in the strictest sense.

The aristocratic circles of colored society are deeply excited over an anticipated wedding which is to take place at an early day. Mrs. Senator Jones' maid is to be led, a blushing bride, to the altar by Gen. Butler's cook. Great preparations are being made for the happy event, and it is run ored that the mansion

and it is removed that the maneum of Senator Jones will be thrown open in order that the favored pair may hold a reception.

GEN. RUTLER.

GEN. Butler characterizes as false the story telegraphed from here that he is counsel for the claim to recover \$50,000 for property seized by himself when in command at New Orleans. He says he is not counsel for any claim pending before the Treasury Department, and in no event would be become counsel for a recover water for fore the Treasury Department,

THE TEXAS OUTRAGES.

Orders from the War Department to Military Commanders - Latest Re-ports from the Sent of War. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Government authorities have been giving very close at-tention to the reports of Mexican outrages, and are of the opinion that they are greatly exaggerated. It is thought that they orignate with speculative contractors, who desire war, and with ranchmen who wish to create a sentiment

in favor of the payment of Mexican claims.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March S1.—The following telegram was received here to-day from the Gov-

telegr am was received here to-day from the Governor of Texas:

AUSTIN. Tex., March 30.—His Excellency U. S., Grant, President of the Unsted States—Six: The depredations of organized bands of robbers from the Republic of Mexico have of late increased in frequency and atrocity which threaten the depopulation of the lower Rio Grande country. The slarm in the country between Neuces and the Rio Grande, consequent upon these raids, in which our people are ruthlessly murdered and their property foscibly taken by these foreign desperades, is widespread, and, unless relieved by some assurances of protection, must result in a general bresking up of the settlements. On the 26th of this month, a large party of these robbers penetrated the interior as far as within 18 miles of Corpus Christi, robbing stores and ranches, and murdering and capturing citizens, and capturing and desirolying United States mail. Tappeal to Your Excellency for protection for the people of that country against these invasions of onlines from Moxico, since they have been of almost weekly occurrence for several months past, and are increasing in force and boldness. Citizens of that country have been compailed for most part to move to the towns for protection, and no security exists outsude these corporations for life or property, and the people in the towns ever hold themselves in constant readiness for defense.

I trust Your Excellency will deem it proper to give security to the people on the Rio Grande border in view of the assurance I now give you that an extreme hascasity exists for it. Very respectfully,

The Secretary of Wer sent the following reply: Warnington, D. C. March 31.—General of Texas—The Freedent being absent, your telegram has been The Freedent being absent, your telegram has been ernor of Texas :

The Secretary of Wer sent the following roply:

Wandington, D. C. March SI.—Generator of Texas—
The President being absent, your telegram has been sent to me. Orders will be given to the military authorities to take immediate steps towards the protection of the people of fexas on the Mexican frontier.

WM. W. Belankar, Secretary of War.

Galverron, Tex., March SI.—The News special from Corpus Christi of the Sist says: "An American woman with her husband, in company with a teamster from Laredo, arrived here today. The woman gives a sworn statement that she saw at the San Fernando Creek on last Friday, about 35 miles from here, two Americans dead. They were stabled in several places. Their horses and arms were still near. They apparently had been dead about a day. One was a very stout man, with heavy black hair and beard; the other a light-haired man. Both were about 25 years of age. They were not known. The teamsters buried them in their saddle blankets and hastesed on. She says at a place called Checolate, about 20 miles from this place, two Maxicans were hunging upon a tree. This is evidently the work of the raiders.

"Itumors from e-reliable source report other"

LAWLESS MINERS.

The Luzerne County, Pa., Men Still Preserve a Threatening Attitude.

They Make Frequent Raids for Purposes of Intimidation.

Trouble Anticipated at the Nelsonville. Ohio, Mines,

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hazieton, Pa., March 31.—Another crowd of armed men have started from Ebervale for the Upper Lehigh, to stop the men employed by the Jersey Central Railroad, from loading coal at that place. A special train has left here with a deplace. A special train has left here with a detachment of police, armed and equipped, to resist any attempt at violence by the mob. The result of this raiding is awaited with great anxiety. Our local police is too small to contend with the exasperated miners, and a call for the military is expected. A dispatch from the Upper Lebigh announces the killing of McDermott, one of the bosses there. Last night coffin handbills were served on men who were obtaining coal for the boilers at the Ecktev colliery. The whole mining region in the

who were obtaining coal for the boilers at the Eckiey colliery. The whole mining region in the Stat, is in great excitement. The raiders are called "Landerburne's regiment," from the fact that Landerburne has been selling them condemned Government muskets.

Hazleron, Pa., March 31.—Deputy-Sheriff Rhodes, accompanied by Colvin Pardee and a number of our best citizens, have just left here by special train for the scene of disturbance. All are fully armed and prepared to assist the Sheriff the in discharge of his duties. Another raid was made on Yorktown to-day. Men getting coal for the engines were driven off with ting coal for the engines were driven off with violence. The probability is that the mines will full with water unless assistance is obtained to-

fill with water unless assistance is obtained tonight.

Harleron, Pa., March 31.—6 p. m.—Deputy
Sheriff Encodes and his posse have just arrived
with four prisoners captured at Ebervale. The
mob were discovered on their return from Upper
Lehigh, when the Sheriff advised them to throw
away their arms, after which he with his posse
proceeded on to Ebervale and awaited the arrival of the rioters. Wishing to awond unnecessary trouble the Sheriff sent out
a courier to warn them a second time, threatening to arrest every
man found with arms on his person. The miners were soon seen approaching, but without
their guns, having previously secreted them in
the woods. Every man was searched as he camein, the result being the arrest of the four men
mentioned above, who had pistols and billies on
their persons.

mentioned above, was their persons.

Since sanding the dispatch announcing the killing of McDermott, at Upper Lenigh, it has been learned that his death resulted from an acident.

It is reported that an effort was made to throu

cident.

It is reported that an effort was made to throw one of the passenger trains off the track to-day, between Jeddo and Ebervale. There is also a rumor, that a crowd of miners are coming to night from Schuylkill County to make a raid on Andenried, Yorktown, and Jeanesville.

Petrisville, Pa., March 31.—A grand parade of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Ashland, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Associations for a shland, and the Mechanics' and Laborers' Benevolent Associations afternoon. About 500 men were in line, who expressed themselves determined to stand out to the last. At 7 p. m. rioting began on the streats opposite the Ripeer House. Chief Burgess Gensell called out the police force to quell the riot. Boughs from Centralia and Patches turned on Chief Burgess and fired several shots at him, without effect. No arrests were made, fearing it would cause a greater riot. Great excitement prevalls. The citizens fear that there will be trouble to night. A report to night to the effect that the Blacklegs, as they are termed, at the Mansion House, employed by the Pennsylvania. & Reading Railroad Company will be attacked. To-day, between Locust Gap and the Alaska colliery, the train hands were stoned, fired upon, and driven from the cars. Superintendent Olhousen went to the spot and brought the train through safely.

Shamorin, Pa., March 31.—The men at the Buck Ridge colliery intendstriking to-morrow for the 1874 basis. Everyone suspended to-day in the Henry Clay colliery.

Randrin, A. March 31.—The Eagle says that the announcement of the coalition of the two unions is halled with joy by the miners and suspetited railroad employes. Jollification meetings are being held in Schuylkill County, and Presidents Siney and Rhoades will issue a proclamation.

Harnisdung, Pa., March 31.—The following message was sent to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland Counties:

HARRISAURO, Pa., March SI.—The following message was sent to the Sheriffs of Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland Counties:

I am informed that a tumuit or mob disturbing the public peace exists in your counties, and an application has been made to me, under the soi of May 4, 1874, to suppress the same. I consider it your duty, as civil officer of your county, to order out a posse comitatus without delay, and suppress all tumnits, riots, mobs, or unlawful interference with persons or property in your county. (Signed)

J. F. Harrampt, Governor,

THE NELSONVILLE MINERS.
COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—Several procoal operators called on Gov. Allen to-day and informed him that they had good reason to be lieve that serious trouble might be expected at Nelsonville before long from mischief-making Neisonville before long from mischief-making coal-miners, who are seeking to drive all colored miners from the Hocking Valley. They called to obtain his opinion as to what they had better do under the circumstances. The Governor informed the party that he had issued a proclamation to the local officials to use their full authority to prevent bloodshed or destruction of property, and that, with the law, was amply sufficient to meet all cases. The Governor declined to give any advice as to what steps the local operators should take to protect their property, saying the citizens must construe the laws for themselves,—that it was his business to act when the laws were violated rather than to anticipate their violation.

FIRES.

AT TICONDEROGA, N. Y.
RUTLAND, Vt., March 31.—A fire broke out is RUTLAND, Vt., March 31.—A fire broke out in Thoonderoga, N. Y., this morning, in the store of Payne & Gilligan, which spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. It was impossible to check it until the entire business portion of the village was in ashes. It crossed the streets in every direction, and the four corners, on which were Fleming's Central House, and stones of French, Treadway & Co., Weed & Fleming, and J. McCormick, together with the buildings on both sides of the street for a long distance, were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000, which is partially covered by insurance, but to what extent is not known as yet. Noarly all the stores in the village and many dwelling-bouses were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 31,-A fire broke out DES MONNES, Ia., March 31.—A fire broke out in the Representatives' Hall in the State-House, this morning, which was discovered by the janitor in a room below from coals falling through the floor. About 12 feet square of the hall floor, several chairs, two settees, and the wall to the ceiling were burned. With the aid of working men from the new Capitol and water buckets the fire was put out. It was caused by burning soot falling through an old register careleesly left open in the chimney when it was changed from a ventilating flue to a chimney.

AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Cricono Tribuns.

DETROIT. Mich., March 31.—The McDonald House, conducted by McDonald Brothers, burned down this morning. The building was old, and the loss will not exceed \$5,000, which is partially insured.

ST. LOUIS. March SI.—Six small business houses at East St. Louis burned early this morning, involving a less of \$25,000. Insured for \$10,000, but the offices are not reported.

THE WEATHER. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1-1 a. m .- For the Upper Lake region and theore southwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley, and southward over the Ohio Valley and Tennesses generally, cloudy and colder weather, with rain or mow during the day, north to west winds, and rising

Platte to-day. There was a very high wind, and a fall of 6 or more inches of wet snow. Travel is suspended on several State railroads to-day. The Union Pacific train is seven hours late.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
Shoux Citt, Ia., March 31.—A sudden change in the weather occurred last night. The elect-storm which prevailed early changed to snow soon after midnight, and has continued snowing, accompanied by high wind, all day. There is no indication of its soating to-night. It is hardly possible that the railroads can escape another blockade. The storm affects the telegraph lines, and renders communication very uncertain.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Lincolar, Neb., March 31.—The severest snowstorm of the season is raging to-day, accompanied by a heavy, drifting wind, which will probably fill all the cuts. The weather the past few days has been extremely fine. Farmers commenced sowing grain on the 13th inst. Thousands of acres are already in. Last year they commenced the same date, but, a severe snow-storm arriving, they had to postpone until April 6. Last year they commenced planting corn May 1: This year they are preparing for the middle of April.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFE, Ia., March 31.—The most violent snow storm of the season is raging to-inght. Should warm weather follow, the damage to property will be incalculable.

CRIME.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—A special to the Dispatch says the officers of the United States Secret Service made a raid into the counties of Scott, Wise, Russel, Buchanan, Smythe, and Montgomery, this State, and arrested nine manufacturers of counterfeit money. A large amount of counterfeit coin, bills, dies, plates, etc., was captured. The leader of the gang, Joe Mullins, made a desperate resistance, attempting to shoot his captors. The prisoners were brought to Abingdon and committed to jail. Three other squads of mounted officers are to be heard from, and they are hourly expected to come in with about twenty more prisoners. The United States officers are under direction of Chief Washburn. The Government detectives have been on the track of these consterfactors for the last eight years.

A SOLD VENTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31.—Five men left this city last week for Carroll County, Missouri, where they learned that Jim Hines, one of the Muncie train robbers, was eleeping. On resching there they found their man, and surrounded the bouse. He rushed out with a revolven in each hand and mounted a horse, riding boldly and safely away. Shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded. The officials are determined to capture these robbers.

CLEMENCY PRAYED.

Special Disputch to The Change Tribuna.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 31.—The verdict CHAMPAION, Ill., March 31.—The verdict against John Lytle and two sons, charged with manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, meets with universal disapproval throughout the county, and in this city especially; consequently Col. Wolfe. Judge Cunningham, B. J. Harris, and others of the most prominent citizens of our county, start for Springfield to-morrow to beg the mercy of the Governor in the case. All hope for their success.

THE KENTUCKY KU-KLUX TRIALS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—A special to the LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 31.—A special to the Courier-Journal savs the trial of the Ku-Klux in Todd County is being pressed to-day without interruption or trouble. Everything is quiet, and the company of State militia from this city have been recalled, the citizens of Todd having themselves formed a company of State militia, under command of County-Attorney Frank Bristow, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS. James Parker, two prisoners being brought from Toledo to the Penitentiary, under sentence from Toledo to the Penitentiary, under seatence for burglary, jumped from the train while going at the rate of 30 miles an bour, near Orange Sta-tion, 14 miles from this city, to-day, and escapad. Up to this hour neither of the convicts have been heard from

George Reynolds for polygamy is in progress be-fore Judge Emerson in the Third District Court. This is the first indictment and trial under the law of 1872, and will probably be made a test VIOLATED THE MARRIAGE LAW.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 51.—Ex-State Senator Robert McKenns, a leading Republican politician, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary
for five years for marrying his former wife's
granddaughter, in violation of a State law.

BURGLARS, IN MADISON.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., March 31.—There was quite a

CASUALTIES.

THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT. New York, March 31.—This morning while six laborers on the Easton & Amboy Railroad were storers on the faston of Amboy hairoad were eithing in a construction car, it was pushed over an embankment fifty feet high by a train back-ing against it. Antoine Turrell was instantly killed, and Michael Much and two others, names unknown, fatally mjured. Oswald Jurren and Jesse DeGarlin had their legs croshed.

LOST ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—A dispatch from
Portland, Oregon, reports that the barkentine
Architect, from San Francisco, in ballast, went ashore at the mouth of the Columbia River on Monday evening, and will be a total loss. The grew were saved.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
Fr. WAYNE, Ind., March 31.—George Drache was thrown from a wagon into the canal near this city last night, and found dead this morn-ing, with the wagon-box on top of him.

KILLED BY A ROCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 31.—Edward Soleby, a miner, was instantly killed on Saturday at Avery by a rock falling on him. His mother is a widow, and lives at Caseyville, Ill.

FINANCIAL

A BLOOMINGTON DRY GOODS FAILURE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 31. The dry good has made an assignment for its creditors to H. O. Ewing, attorney. The liabilities are \$10,000; assets probably 25 per cent. irm of James W. Peck & Co., of Bloo

A LONDON FAILURE

LONDON, March 30.—William Thomas Henley, telegraph engineer and contractor, has failed.
Libilities, \$2,500,000.

THE INDIANS.

Baiding Apaches in California.
San Francisco, March 31.—Advices from Sonors report numerous raids by Apaches supposed to be from Arizons. A fight occurred beposed to be from Arizona. A fight occurred between Indians and a party of forty National Guards. One of the latter was killed. The Apachs loss is unknown.

The residence of a man named Sedgway, near Genoa, Nev., was burned last night. The owner's body was found in the ruins this morning. An inquest showed that he was probably murdered by the Indiana, and the house burned to cover the crime.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—Mrs. Annie Mayer, a widow residing at 359 Main street, made a deporate and probably successful attempt at suicide this afternoon. A young woman in a cigar store below heard two shots fired up-stairs, and, running up, found Mrs. Mayer with a revolver in her hand and face bleeding. She endeavored to take the revolver from her, but the frenzied woman threatened to shoot; and also left for aid. Immediately after, two more shots were heard, and Mrs. Mayer was found on the floor bleeding and insensible. Last week suit was thegun against her to recover \$1,500,

FOREIGN.

Ordination of His Eminence Cardinal Manning at Rome.

Favorable Showing of the English Annual Budget.

Additional Reports of Disaffection Among the Carlists.

ITALY. ROME, March 31.—The ceremony of conferring the title of Cardinal on Archbishop Manning took place to-day at the Church of St. Gregory. The services were most imposing, and were witnessed by a large congregation, including a shousand linglish and American Catholics.

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March S1.—The race for the great Northamptonshire stakes was run to-day and won by Pepin Tom; Blackwatch second; Shan-

non third.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, March 31.—It is reported that the forthcoming budget will show a total revenue for the financial year ending March 31, 1874, of £922,000. This falls £2,414,000 below the revenue of the previous year, but exceeds the estimates by £497,000.

THE DIRECT CARLE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 1.—The cable steamer Paraday has refitted and is now coaling at Gravesond. She will sail on Sunday, at the jatest, to complete the work of laying the direct cable.

SPAIN,
DIMENSIONS AMONG THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, March 31.—Spanish advices state that, notwithstanding the denials of the truth of the report of dissensions among the Carlists, it is known beyond question that there are serious differences between Don Carlies and the Carlists Council of the Province of Navarre.

COULDED TO CARLIST DISAFFECTION.

MADRID, March 31.—The Carlists have hoisted flags of truce at Renteria and Oyarrun, and are fraternizing with the Government troops.

Gen. Calress has written Don Carlos, declaring that the decree issued by the latter depriving him of his honors would be the best justification of his course he could have, if he needed any.

One hundred Carlists have been captured at Mansess.

Mansea.

THE JOVELLAB-CONCHA CONTROVERST.

LONDON, March 31.—The charges made by Marquis de la Concha against Gen. Jovellar, Minister of War, in regard to the administration of affairs in Cuba, cause great embarrasement to the Government, and will probably lead to Jovellar's retirement from the Ministry.

BRAZIL PARIS, March 31.—The Bien Public publishe PARIS, March 31.—The Bress Public publishes the following: "The Emperor of Brazil proposes to abdicate in favor of his oldest daughter, the Countess d'Eu. The Emperor, upon his abdication, will make a tour of Europe, after which he will proceed to the United States, where he will make his home."

INDIA. CALCUTTA, March SL.—The trial of the Guike-war of Barada, on the charge of attempting to bribe servants of the residents to poison Col. Phayre, the resident Consul (?) has resulted in the disagreement of the Commission before which it was tried.

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

FLEXINOTOR, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 28, 1874.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dran Str.: It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden. Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs, and face. I procured voiur Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly expuses my gratished to you, yet there is a drop of loy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines, is the humble prayer of yours truly.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison canaing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however,

rible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt
its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however,
does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by
recommending it to cure every disease, nor does
he so recommend it; but what he does claim is
this, that there is but one form of blood disease
that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer.
He does not recommend his Discovery for that
disease, yet he knows it to be the mast searching
blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will
free the blood and system of all other known
blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Discovery is vegeranted by him
to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all
forms of blotches, pimples, and eruptions, also
all giandular swellings, and the worst form of
scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs, or
other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the
bones, as white swellings, fover sores, hip joint
and spund diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONTENTS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

FIRST PACE.—The Beacher Trial: Proceedings from Wednesday, March 24, to Tuesday, March 24, inclusive. SHOOND PACE.—The Centempt Case: Sentench of Old Mr. Storey to Ten Day's Imprisonment in the County Jail. Essiread News Reduction of Farces to the East. Westington: Exit Spinner; Pitz John Porter Denied a New Trial. Marious Demons: Outrages on the Texas Frontier.

New Trial. Marieus Demont: Outrages on the Texas Frontier.
THIED PAGE—The Block Bills: A Historical, Geological, and Geographical Skatch by Gen. Sheridan; Notes and Gostly about the Gold-Hunters. Sheri-Rown: Salot the Bellevine Hard at Dixon. Wilkess Walter Probabilities The New American Expedition British Dut. Hemores Paragraphic. Gensia Alema Wesser.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Compounation for Slaves; Connectical Democracy; Third-Term Nonsonse; New-Party Nonsonse; The Times Commpt Case: Sermons in Stones; Moody and Sankey; "The Good Old Times."

FIFTH PAGE—Editorials: (continued); Political Progress in Russia, Speaker Halme as Diotator; Paragraphs; Personals. Ness of its Wesl: An Editorial Sanapary.

SIXTH PAGE—Cyclose: The Two Terrific Tornadoes

graph; Personals. Ness of the West: An Editorial Summary.

SIXTH PAGE. Ovelens: The Two Terrifle Tornadous in Georgia. The South: Inducements Offered to Northern People Locking for Southern Homes. The Fowger Boys: History of Another Family of Missouri Outlaws. Field and Stable: Diseased Ryes, Lampass, and Wolfe Toeth.

SEVENTH PAGE. Sporks of Science: The Prairie-Gophar; Finkes: Red Snow, Etc. The Parts and Gorden; Agricultural Schools; Spring Work: The Garden, Etc. The Story of Pifes: A Moter's Tale. Forky: Carnivorous Flants; Sincerity; Across the Street.

EIGHTH PAGE. The Wesky Flancenial and Commercial Review.

WINDING-UP SALE,

TO CLOSE OUT THE BUSINESS OF

224 & 226 W. MADISON-ST.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET Dry Goods Cheap Come and See the Prices that we are now offering our entire Stock at, and

SAVE MONEY.

WANY GOODS LESS THAN HALF PRICE THE BALANCE OF OUR

Fine Laces and Embroiderie At SPECIAL BARGAINS this week. Also, a very large assortment of

TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS, TABLE AND PIANO SPREADS At fully one-half less than Regular

All Goods marked in Plain Figures—the present and former prices. STORE TO RENT FROM MAY 1, as it

SPRING GOODS. Chas. Gossage

& Co.

We shall display, this morning, in their various departments, all the choice Spring Novelties in Dress and Costume Trimmings, Fringes, Braids, and Buttons to match the new fabrics and color combinations; Hat Scarfs, Sashes, and Ribbons, new and attractive in pattern and price. The new styles of Sun Umbrellas, richly mounted Fans, and Fancy Wares; in all of which we show the largest and most com-prehensive assortment in the

106, 108 & 110 State-st.

BANK STATEMENT. NINTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT DIME SAVINGS BANK,
105 CLARK-ST.
On the morning of April 1, 185.

RESOURCES. 52,250,23 Profit and Loss Apital Stock, paid in full.

IRON WORKS. IRON DOORS AND SHUTTERS With air chamber open at top and brittom.

Corrupated Iron, Scott's Riveling and Iron Tiles for ceiling and rooms purposes. Estimates formished upon application to THE CORRECTATED IRON CO., 215 and 217 Let-at., Calcage, for Iron register, plain or corregated doors and chatters. Facting consider the city can gated doors and chatters. Facting consider the city can gated doors and chatters.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S OIL TANKS, 47 & 40 West Take St. CHICAGO. EF Send for Catalogue.

SPECTACLES. SIGHT IS PROFILES

BOYSI A Great Indian Sto "TOMAHAWK AND I FLE," begins in a week's "BOYS" OWN All newadealers sell Five cents buys it. Eve boy abguild read it. BABY CARRIAGES.

RARY CARRIAGES. A full live of the best Eastern make at POTTLES Willow Ware Potter, 205 West Madison.

EDUCATIONAL. MORGAN PARK, ILL

MONEY AND COMMERCE FINANCIAL. Total. REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for m Wednesday, March 31:

Wednesday, March 31:

Wabash av, 372 ft e of Twonay-slinth et, e f, 48 11:00 ft, dated March 20 11:00 ft of Twonay-slinth et, e f, 48 11:00 ft, dated March 20 ft n of Division at, e f, 20:20 ft dated March 20 ft n of Division at, e f, 20:20 ft dated March 20 ft n of White et, e f, 27 ft 100 ft, dated March 30 ft e of White et, e f, 27 ft 100 ft, dated March 30 ft and and et al. (20:21 ft, dated March 30 ft and av, in f, 24:12 ft, dated March 30 ft and av, in f, 24:12 ft, dated March 30 ft for Thompson et, e f, 25:126 ft 15,000 COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year 1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. 112,400 19,256 40,637 60 11,558 3,596 1,684 34,535 6,129 4,012 9,409 2,199 2,344

> BREADSTUFFS.
>
> FLOUR—Was quiet'and firm. A few orders were on the market for shipment, but the local demand was light, and buyers were slow to take hold at quotations, sasing that New York was dull. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms; 1,800 bris spring extras, mostly on private terms; 1,800 bris spring superfines at \$3,00. Total, 2,000 bris. The market closed as follows: Choice winter extras, \$5.50 (6.75; common to good do, \$4,50(\$5,00; choice spring extras, \$4,82%(\$4.75; fair do, shipping grades, \$4,256 (4.50; Minnesotas, \$5,00(\$6.75; patent spring, \$5,00(\$6.50; market closed as \$5,00(\$6.75; patent spring, \$5,00(\$6.50; market closed as \$6,00(\$6.75; patent spring, \$5,00(\$6.50; buckwheat do, \$4.51%(\$6.50).
>
> Bran—Was moderately active and a shade easier. Sales were 50 tons at \$5,00(\$6 on track, and \$20,50(\$6.20).
>
> Cons.-Mark—Was quoted at \$5,50(\$6.75; patent spring, \$5,00(\$6.75; patent spring, BREADSTUFFS.

receipts of both were light, but the former were not much wanted, unless when in coops, while eggs were in request and firm, owing entirely to their unusual scarcity at this season. Green fruits were glow, ex-GRAIN STATISTICS

1874-5, 1 1873-4, [1872-3, 1,421,099 1,418,118 693,639 8,647,772 6,974,976 8,368,717 1,080,712 942,145 741,761 63,053 76,853 80,529 1874-75. | 1873-74. 361,722 7,580,625 486,995 6,449,835

Description of the control of the co 20,659 678,242 3,277,174 10 766,010 5,594,919 14,582 17,612 17,612 17,612 17,612 18,000 14 252,290 2,338,256 1,562,660 9,961,906 Totals 282, 200 2,338,286 1,862,660 2,961,906

From the foregoing agures it results that in 1872 the European settlers planted an area of 212,296 hectares, while the nafives planted 1,562,660 hectares, or in the proportion of 1 to 6 per cent. Statistics for the year 1873, according to fairly reliable figures, an increase of 1873, according to fairly reliable figures, an increase of one-twist in the year 1874 a further increase of 1874 and 1874 are 1874 a further increase of one-twist in the year 1874 a further increase of one-twist increase becomes more arranged still, and is at least one-sixth over that of 1875 may be estimated, which gives a total area sown with grain of 2,500,000 hectares. This sugmentation must be attributed to the immigration of large numbers from Alsac. Lotrraine.

WOOL.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.19@2.24.

BROOM CORN—Was firm at the prices quoted, and some grades were held above these rates. Quotations: Good to extra hur! 12%@14c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11@12c; fair to good do, 10@10%d; inferior brush, 0@0%c; crooked, 5% @74c. mentation must be attributed to the immigration of large numbers from Aliace. Lorraine.

WOOL.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin notes a large decrease in the South American supply of wool this season, and says:

Private advices have been received here by dealers that the clip in the Argentine Confederation will fail short this year just about one-third, or 50,000,000 pounds. This is owing to the war there a year ago, which, reports state, has been much more disastrous to alsoy than cattle. The present full supply of hides, they state, comes from the free alughtering by the commissary departments, but the neglect of sheep in pasturing and breeding, and their heavy slaughter for food, are to be this season noticeable in the supply of wool. These are facts which, it is said, have had their effect upon the London anotions at the close, and sechred a recovery of all that had been lost at the opaning.

The stock of fine wools is not large but quite equal to the demand. Some considerable lots have been taken in a quiet way, the past few weeks, at the low prices now current, and, as some of the principal and best have toned about the lowest point. A large carge of Australian arrived near the close of the week, but the saide of this description have not been to any extent, prices of clothing ranging from 500,650 The london salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 52 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 50 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 50 to 60 The cent. The London salventiage of from 50 to 60 The cent. some grades were held above these rates. Quotations: Good to extra hurl, 19% (314c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 116 119; fair to good do, 10 310 yet; motived the hurling of the butter market. Quota still prevails, and prices are only indifferently sustained. Aside from the prices are only indifferently sustained. Aside from choice table grades the market is destitute of strength. We repeat our list: Ghoice to fancy yellow, 26631c; medium to good grades, 1621c; inferior to common, 10215c; inferior to choice soil, 13624c.

CHEERE—Under this heading there were no changes worthly of note. Basiness is fair,—better than usual for the scason,—and the light stocks in stora are had prime mild factory at 17615c, and lower grades at 10 COAL—Remains quiet and unchanged. Stocks of anthractic are dwindling away to small dimensions, and present prices will probably be sustained until into the time navigation opens. Soft varieties out of the time navigation opens. Soft varieties out of the time navigation opens. Soft varieties out of yealing, Valley, 85.00; Indiana block \$5.0006.50; Hinels, \$5.0006.00; Were scarce and salable at 250,92c. The results are very light for the time of year.

PISH—A moderate amount as alable at 250,92c. The results are very light for the time of year.

PISH—A moderate amount of sales was accomplished as former quotations. For market is steady use follows. No. 1 whitefash, April 260,000; No. 2 dos. No. 2 macketed, Valley, S. 30,000; No. 2 dos. No. 2 macketed, Valley, S. 30,000; No. 2 dos. No. 2 macketed, Valley, S. 30,000; No. 2 dos. No. 2 macketed, Valley, S. 30,000; No. 2 dos. 30,000; No. 30,000;

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and higher. The receipts of hogs continue light, and the quality is growing so poor that holders of product are less anxious to sell, believing that stocks are small enough to warrant much higher prices than now before the close of the season, if there be little or no summer-product to come in competition with them. This induces a good speculative demand, though of so spasmodic a character that prices fluctuate severely. On Tuesday evaning there was a rather heavy break, after a day of strength. Yesterday the market opened easy, at the

MESS FORK—Less active, and averaged 5@10c per bri, higher, but closed 32%c above the last quotations of Tucsday. The market was generally firm under a rather brisk demand, chiefly from the short interest, and most of the purchases were made near the top of these states. Sales were reported of 500 bris, cash, at \$20.55; 5.500 bris seller 1 pril at \$20.406.20.55; 13.500 bris seller May at \$30.75.62.10; 14.520 bris seller June at \$20.406.20.55; 13.500 bris seller May at \$30.50 bris selles July at \$21.306 at \$20.93.621.35; 0.00 bris. The market closed firm at \$21.30 for June; and nominally at \$21.60 for May; where descriptions of pork were quite and firmer. Clear was quibted at \$20.00.22.55; family mess at \$14.756.15.00.

Lann—Was more active, and advanced 15c per 160 Lann-was more selves, and advanced 15e per 100 flay. New York was reported % lower, but recovered day. New York was reported % lower, but recovered he higher. Sales here included 460 text. But at \$4.5 \text{ } \text{ }

ns nigher. Sales here included 400 to larked per 112
2,500 to seller April at \$14.0.@14.27%; 11,250 to seller
May at \$14.25@14.45; and 6,250 to seller June at
\$14.25@14.65. Total, 19,400 tos. The market closed at
\$14.20% for round lots, cash or seller April; \$14.40%
(e14.45 for May; \$14.62%@14.65 for June; and nomimarket closed at \$14.20% for seller April; \$14.40%
(e14.45 for May; \$14.62%@14.65 for June; and nomimarket seller was a fair demand for shipment, but
generally at prices which holders would not accept,
\$1.90; 200,000 lbs after the seller May; \$4.000 lbs at \$11.50 at \$11.50
do at \$16.20% for shoulders, at \$16.50
do at \$16.20% for shoulders, cash or seller
May; \$4.000 lbs long clears at \$10.50 at \$11.50
do at \$16.20% for shoulders, cash or seller
April; \$5% do seller May; \$5% do seller June; long
do saller docan or seller April; do seller May; \$1.10;
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$11.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
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April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.50 at \$1.50 cash or seller
April; do seller May; \$1.5

2.40; matafoot oil. strictly ours, \$1.052 do entra, \$00; \$50; do No. 1, 73.650c; bank oil. 55c; do entra, \$00; plumbago oil. 20.673c; turpentine, \$2.644c; maphtha, 60; individual oil. 20.673c; turpentine, \$2.644c; maphtha, 60; individual oil. 20.673c; turpentine, \$2.644c; maphtha, 60; individual oil. 20.673c; interpentine, \$2.644c; maphtha, 60; individual oil. 20.673c; interpentine, \$2.644c; maphtha, 60; individual oil. 20.673c; individual oi

LIVE STOCK Receipts were as follows: 2,095 10,260 1,827 3,343 5,331 1,016 4,000 7,000 2,500 Total...

11,250 18,992 13,101 43,617 8,776 18,597 Shipments were as follows: 1,563 3,692 1,197 2,199 4,012 651 Total.... 3,762 7,704 1,848 The receipts of stock from Jan. 4 to April 1 this year and last compare as follows: 262,709 1,170,660 151,249 184,755 999,157 105,635 17,954 171,503 45,617

ment a drove for which St. 40 was refused.

Extra Beoves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400

Choice Beevés—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year

Choice Beevés—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year

Choice Beevés—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year

1,550 fbs

Choice Beevés—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year

1,500 fbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed

steers, weighing 1,500 fbs.

Addium Grades—Steers in fat flesh, weigh

ing 1,100 to 1,250 fbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fat flesh, weigh

ing 1,100 to 1,250 fbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and

common to choice cows, for city slaughter,

weighing soo to 1,00 fbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700

1,050 fbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers.

Cattle—Texas.

Cattle—Texas.

Cattle—Texas.

Cattle—Texas.

Cattle—Texas.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

Liverpool, March 31—4 p. m.—Market unchanged.
London, March 31.—Amount of bullion gone into
the Blak of England on balance to day, 25,000. Consols for money and account, 92%893; 853, 107%;
75, 107%; 10-408, 102%; new 8a, 103%; New York
Central, 92; Eric, 26622%; preferred, 39, Spirits patroleum, 10%611s. Calcutta linesed, 498 64660s.
Common rosin, 542s. Spirits turpentine, 25%626s.
Prankford, March 31.—England guiet. Spirits
Frankford, March 31.—Breadatuffs quiet. Spirits
turpentine, 26%6234%. Lard, 63s Pd; shoulders, 35s
6d; hams, long cut, 54s.

MARINE.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS & ARKET.

New York, March 31.—The trade movement was alow, with commission houses and jobbing branches only moderately serive. Cotton goods unsteady. Amorkes and Pearl River damins advanced le. Prints were fairly active. Plaid styles were doing well. Dress goods were in good demand. Shawls were fairly active. Woolens were quiet. Ribbons were yeary largely sold at auction to-day at better prices. The following is a list of vessal transfers at this port from December, 1974, to April, 1875;
Schr America, Thomas Robb to G. McDechtors, Schr America, Thomas Robb to G. McDechtors, Tug Ada Ailen, C. J. Singer to Lewis One Company, St. Louis, Mo., al., 32,002.
Schr America, Union, John Prindiville to Luding-ton & Yan Schaick, half at Scot Champion, C. Gamondson to Jarob Johnson, al., 51,000.
Canal. best Casier, John McAssey to Wilham Byrna, al., 51,000.
Canal. best Casier, John McAssey to Wilham Byrna, al., 51,000.
Schr Therefore, McAssey to Wilham Byrna, al., 51,51.
Schr Driver, J. V. Taylor to Sam Marshall, two-thirds of three-fourths, 51,300.
Schraften, al., 32,400.
Schr Fisher, Frouity & Dickinson to H. Johnson et al., 31,000.
Schr Fisher, Frouity & Dickinson to H. Johnson et al., 31,000.
Schr Fisher, K. Johnson to H. Henderson, one-third, 360.
Schr Geo, C. Finney, Daniel Lyons to Geo, C. Finney, one-half, 31. PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—Petroleum dull; crude.

\$1.75@1.77% at Parker's; redned, 14%c, Philadelphia

delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, March his — Grain—Wheat rather more steady, with moderate experi and fair home-trade destand; asles, 42,000 but at 51.12@1.14 for No. 3 spring; \$1.15\cdot 0.1.28 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.16\cdot 1.18 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.13\cdot 1.20 for No. 2 Spring; \$1.22\cdot 1.27 for No. 1 spring; \$1.12 \cdot 0.24 for ungraded flows and Minnesots spring; \$1.24 for ungraded flows and Minnesots spring; \$1.26\cdot 1.27 for winter red Western; \$1.28\cdot 1.29 for amber do; \$1.20\cdot 1.24 for ungraded flows and Minnesots spring; \$1.26\cdot 1.27 for winter red Western; \$1.28\cdot 1.29 for amber do; \$1.20\cdot 1.24 for winter red Western. Rya quiet at 900\cdot 31.90\cdot 1.40 for winte Western. Rya quiet at 900\cdot 31.90\cdot 1.40 for winte Western. Oats firmer, with sales of 24,000 but \$70\cdot 71\cdot 6 for mixed Western, and 71\cdot 73\cdot 6 for winte Western. Pracytsross—Cut measis steady at \$8\cdot 88\cdot 6 for city pickled shoulders and 11\cdot 6 for long clear. Lard heavy; eales 300 to at \$14\cdot 6 for prime steam, and 14\cdot 6 for long clear. Lard heavy; kettle rendered.

Withexe—Market lower; sales 200 bris at \$1.14\cdot 6 for prime steam, and 14\cdot 6 for long clear.

kettle rendered.

MHISKY—Market lower; sales 200 bris at \$1.14 per gallon.

GROCKEINS—Sugar—Market firm, with a fair demand; fair to good refining quoted at 7%65%c; prime at 8%c; white Havans at 9%61047%65%c; prime at 8%c; white Havans at 9%61047%65%c; prime at 8%c; white Havans at 9%6104 for command; Rio, 15%618%c

in gold, and Maracabo at 17%610 in gold.

NEW YORK, Mark BI.—FLOOM—Moderate demand of the fair 10,000 bris; wiperina Western and State, 10,000 bris; wiperina Western, 34,000 bris, 20,000 bris, 10,000 bris, 10 tettle rendered.

Wirtsky-Market lower; sales 200 bris at \$1.14 per

steam, \$14.20@14.50.
FEED—Steady; Western, 15@22c.
KERNE—Firm; 10@10%c.
OVER SEED—Quiet; nominal; Western, \$11.00@

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. National Line of Steamships.

AMERICAN LINE. REDUCED RATES LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing Three Times a Week to and from BRITISH PORTS. LOWEST RATES.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO. OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

THE STO Its Legal Pre Why Judge Decided

Tampus, to my of the Press on spective position consider very of Storey content absorbing intervasily more than in the sin more numerous was the sin more numerous was the sin since surface.

pats, 600 bu; wheat, ; cats, foo bu; wheat, PN—Wheat quiet; No. hite Michigan, \$1.16%; an, \$1.13; No. 2 red, No. 1 amber Illinois, inged. Oats dull; No.

rheat, 12,000 bu; corn, : wheat, 13,000 bus

In fair demand; super-numbn extras, \$5.256 do, \$5.5066.25; white nigan, \$5.5066.25; Ill-10062.39; fancy Minne-mired and yellow, 89% white, 706730.

d white, 1130; Ohie bigher, sorn, 1,050 bu; cats,

SFERS.

I transfers at this port

1875:

to O. mcLochtorn, Lewis Coal Company, Princiville to Ludingon to Jacob Johnson, seey to Wilham Byrne, ney, Jr., to Vie Martin, Slam Marshall, two-J. Stagner et al. to A. aspn to K. Johnson et Henderson, one-third, Lyons to Geo. C. Fin-

on to Henry Lowe, all, we to J. P. Lowe and on to Godfrey Jacob, James Austin, oneet al.to James Austin. to Arthur Topier, all. Marrhal, Milwaukes, id to B. F. Leopold. wn to Minnie Becker. to B. Ostercamp, oneder to Charles Koehler, o Andrew Nelson, all, Mueller to Walton & Thomas Rufters, one-Thomas Brown, oneular to Fred Rochler, to T. Smuelson, one

Paulson to A. L. Stickson et al. N. Nelson et to S. F. Leopold, oneto James Plack, onederson to John Han-& Wall to John Hanfarshal to John Han-Turner & Smith to sel et al, to E. Mallory en to J. M. Tonneson, to A. Topneson, twoto Martin Keller, oneto B. Cozallis, one-

TO FRANCE ne solendid vessals o out (I sing more south m Pier No. 50, Nort ont, 55 Broadway, N.Y. Steamships.

BATION.

y April 8: 45 20 p. m.
say, April 17, at 2 p. m.
say, April 37, at 2 p. m.
say, April 36, at 5 s. m.
say, April 36, at 5 s. m.
saturday, Mag l.
BEROT.
April 14, at 11:20 a. m.
suprancy. Steerage at
the at reduced rates.
deer pool at the levest
Pr. E. LARSON,
olph-sts. (opposite has LINE. RATES ENSTOWN. Continent. tern A.out. orner Madison

LINE PORTS. ATES. Western Agent.
hip Line.
and) direct.
saturday, April 2.
serday, April 10.
3.50; Neerage, 328.
6 Gen'i Fragnt Dopus

CDONALD, Agent. Cean.

MILLION. rto the Married rry, on the pury ad revelations of with the latest preserving the revelations of the preserving the revelations of the latest preserving the revelation of the latest preserving the revelation of the latest preserving the latest preserving premature telegraphic revelations of the latest preserving preserving the latest preserv

PERS

ner 100.

Its Legal Aspect---Relations of the Press and the Courts.

The Logal Aspect—Relations of the Press and the Courts.

The Section of the Courts of the Courts of the Court in that alone can we find its sanction to any extent. That necessity which gave it birth must aguify its limits.

The necessity of its origin was to secure an orderly. fair, impartial, unterrified administration of justice in the judicial tribunals, so that the poor might receive the same measure as the rich,—that the powerful should have no advantage over the weak. The law, common sense, and common justice, demand that lir. Storey, with all his terrible strength and all his wealth, should have no more power to control the administration of justice than the humblest ditisen, who has no friends to comfort and to sympathize with him, and no means to create a public opinion it. his favor. This perfect equality before the law of the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak, is the boast of our institutions, and it is the pride of our Courts; and it will be a sorry day when the administration of justice shall fall into hands so imbecile that Mr. Storey, or any other powerful and wealthy man, shall, by any, means, possess advantages in the Courts over the poor and the friendless. I rejoice to believe that the time still is when the Judges shut their eyes to all personal considerations, and it become a willing instrument under the control of the influental, either through fear or favor.

It is to enable the Courts thus impartially to administer justice, to see that no one shall have an advantage over another, and to prevent all integference which might secure such advantage, that the law has given this summary power to the Courts. Such interference has been designated by the name of contempt. Much has been said about constructive contempts and direct contempts, and aline has attempted to be drawn where the act tending to interfere with the Impartial administration of justice was done in the presence of the Court or out of its presence. Whatever may have been said on this subject by those who only read words without understanding reason, there is no such absolute distinction in the law, nor, from the very nature of t

from the very nature of the subject, can there be any such arbitrary distinction, without destroying the law itself. This law finds its sasction in the reason of the thing, and, where the reason exists, the law exists. Wherever direct interference with the administration is attempted, under circumstances likely or even fending to produce that effect, the law is broken, no matter what the means recorted to may be. Shall it be said that, because a man possesses means never before resorted to, or adopts a course which no man has ever before ventured upon, to secure decisions in his favor, or to tie the hands of the Courts that they shall not hurthim,—that, because of his very audacity, or hecause he possesses these means, he shall, therefore, be smiled out of Court without a censure? Such is not the philosophy of the law, or the resources of our own times would soon hitterly destroy the law, and justice would lay prostrate and panting at the feet of power. lay proctrate and panting at the feet of power, and the poor and the weak would become help-

ess victims. If Mr. Storsy does not admit, his defenders on that after all, the power of the Court to commit for contempt is not confined to acts done in the very presence of the Court; that is is a contempt of the Court to resist its process, for instance, no matter how far away; or to tamper with a juror, although he may be in his own house or at his hotel; or to attempt to influence a Judge when on the street. That these are contempts for which a party may be punished for attempting to impede the course of justice probably Mr. Storey would not deny, or at least would not have denied before his feelings became excited and his judgment disturbed by the present controversy; and yet they are all constructive contempts, because, in fact, there is no Court in session, and nothing is said of done to distern his session. It is, then, a contempt of the Court, or, to speak more properly, a violation of the law, for which the law always has said, and I trust always will say, the Courts have, and must have, the power to prevent promptly and effectually by summary process. Take away this power, and allow parties and their friends to hound the jurous shout the strength with impossible. Then the rich and the strong may trample on the poor and the weak with impunity. Say not that they may be punjebed by indictment, and thus the exercise of this arbitrary power be avolded. The very nature of the crime is designed to, and will, if not summarily checked, secure the acquittal of the crime is designed to, and will, if not summarily checked, secure the acquittal of the crime is designed to, and will, if not summarily checked, secure the acquittal of the crime is the strong may trange to som enormity.

But, I repeat, I belleve that this power is not denied, at least in any candid and impartial quarter. Let us, then, apply the rule, in the light of reason and philosophy, in this case, and see where it lands us. do, that after all, the power of the Court to commit for contempt is not confined to acts done in the very presence of the Court; that it is a

denied, at least in any candid and impartial quarter. Let us, then, spoly the rule, in the light of reason and philosophy, in this case, and see where it lands us.

It would have been a contempt—constructive, if you please, but nevertheless an acknowledged contempt—if Mr. Storey had met one of the Grand Jury on the street and told him, "I will give you five dollars if you will not indict me any more;" or, "If I hear from you any more, I will break your head;" or, "I will blacken your character;" or, "I will ruin your business;" or any other promise or threat calculated to turn the juror away from the discharge of he duty. This, I say, would have been tampering with a juror, and character, and by everybody, at least, who pretends to know the least thing on the subject; and a moment's reflection will show you that this must be so, or both Grand and Petit Jurors would be dogged about the streets, and would become utterly demoralized in a weeks time, and would become festered screet instead of a help and strength to the Courts of Justice.

Why is this? Sumply because of the effect.

of a help and strength to the Courts of Justice.

Why is this? Simply because of the effect produced, or likely to be produced, upon the administration of justice. It is not because of the mode or the act, but the effect, that it is a contempt to the law, and should be absolutely stopped and at once, which can only be done by stopped and at once, which can only be done by summary process. Now, let me ask any same and impartial man whether there is any difference in reason,—whether those same things said in a newspaper, which the author designed should be, and had reason to believe, and did believe, would be read by every juror, were not likely to have the same effect, or even greater, han as if said to one, or even all, by word of mooth? The design in both cases would be to convey ideas to the juror, with the design to swarve him from his duty; and what matters it whether those ideas are conveyed through the medium of the eye or the car? Indeed, reduce it to a fine point, and it comes to this; it is quite innocent and proper through the eye, but shrough the ear it is an acknowledged contempt. To may not obstruct instee by terrorism produced by word of mouth, but you may terrify as much as you please by printed.

But it has been long settled that to send sectionized, the send of justice; and I recollect of no instance the last been over questioned, and Jedge

Williams very pertinently inquires what difference there can be whether Mr. Storey made his threatening communication to the jury by means of a letter written, or by means of his printed paper, only that the same words in the latter form were more likely to have produced an effect than in the former. The distinction is absolutely too childien to be even mentioned in annualise directes. THE STOREY CONTEMPT CASE.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Illinois State Register (Bourbon).

It is an unfortunate complication of the case that the Times is the vile, unscrupulous sheet it is, and that Mr. Storey bears the reputation he does. Mr. Storey and his paper are one, and stand as a unit in public estimation, and this unit spaces neither age, sex, nor reputation, in its shamelessly scandalous course; and we imagine, therefore, that the strictures published, as to Judge Williams and his Court were wholly as to Judge Williams and his Court were wholly false and wholly undeserved. But, if this is the case, the Judge, the Jufora, and the Prosecuting Attorney, have a remedy provided by isw, which, we do not doubt, would be found abundantly satisfactory when invoked against the Times. Instead of this, the Judge, the Jury, and the Attorney, units to indict storsy for contempt, and the Judge has now tried the case and sentenced the defendant to a disgraceful punishment in a dirty jail, among common felons. Two-thirds of the people of Chicago, and half of the people of the State, will say that the Times is an obscene and standerous sheet, and that Storey is rightly served. If the punishment was for obscenity and slander, we should agree with the majority; but we do not believe that any Judge has the right, or ought to have the power, to construe a newspaper-article into contemps of Court; nor do we believe that any act outside the presence of the Court, or the writ of the Court, is contempt.

Indianapolis Sentinel (Bourbon). This promises to be a bad year for edifors.
The Criminal Court of Cook County, Illinois, has dared to raise its hand against the Great Mogul This promises to be a bad year for eaffors. The Oriminal Court of Cook Gennty, Illinois, has a dared to raise its hand against the Great Mogul of Western journalism, Wilbur F. Storey, of the Optical of the County Jail, for an attack out the Grand Jury, published in his paper. Mr. Storey is one of those editors who have made the press a tery of to meders so citey, and in view of that fact, the tendency of the public rain will be not to examine the tide tide of piputice of his present publishment, but to consider his incarrectation as a cort of retigibution for years of reckiess personality. The Sentine his more than, once noticed the rapidity with which newspapers are losing public favor, and is has not been show to trace this indicated that the season was inopportune. He said, however, if it were deemed best to hold the medium of the public of the public of the public of the public productors. The public is gradually losing the idea, which was long so common, that the immunity of the press is essential to civil liberty, and the polition is gaining ground that the immunity of the press is essential to civil liberty, and the official of the public of the public of the public of the public of the press and people of the Storey, there should not be too great readiness to contenum him.

Chicago Eventua, Paying their fines so that the public of the public of

ism checked, without a Court of Justice Violating one of the most sacred principles of individual rights.

Detroit Post (Republican).

A Court in Chicago has committed W. F. Storey, editor of the Chicago Times, to the County Jail for ten days, for contempt of Court, because the Times slandered and abused mem-County Jail for ten days, for consempt of Court, because the Times standared and abused members of the Grand Jury, which Jury had found an indictment against the Times. The Court seems to have considered it a duty to protect the Grand Jury from being slandered and abused by the public press for doing its duty. If Jurymen were allowed to be maligned and abused by a newspaper, and were not protected by the Court, then Jurymen might not dare to indict anybody able to produce a newspaper to subject Jurymen to public abuse. It is an ungrateful and hard duty for Grand Jurymen to indict a neighbor undesany discumstances. If, for doing this duty faithfully, they are to be abused and slandered by a rewspaper justice would presently break down intirely.

This case isn't under the Poland "gag-law," over which the Chicago papers have made so much coutery. They have now something to how about at home. A touching appeal in favor of unrestricted slander and abuse is now in order from the Chicago press, when even ording y State Courts "gag" abusive and libelous of tors.

ous of fors.

7 Rines State Journal (Republican.)

The announcement in our dispatches that Wilbar 7. Storey, publisher of the Chicago Times, has be a sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the Ci miy Jail for contampt of Court in the publication of articles denouncing the Grand Jury, which recently returned several indictments against him for libel, will take the public

by surprise. The Times undoubtedly has the reputation of being the most vituperative sheet in the country, and has deserved punishment for many of its shameless assaits on personal character and public morals; but it will seriously be questioned whether any good purpose, so far as either the press or the public are concerned, will be subserved by this sentence.

tary, the Rev. Mr. Duffield, as follows:

THE REPORT.

We had intended to suggest a series of meetings at Farwell Hall under the leadership of the Rev. A. B. Earle, but the hall is engaged during the evenings of the committee to confer with Mr. Earle as to the propriety of holding meetings during the day at such times as the hall can be secured.

On motion the report was adopted without discussion, and the following Committee appointed to carry out its provisions: The Rev. Meetre. Ellis, Duffield, Chamberlain, and Williamson.

Williamson.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the Committee report to the noonday meeting Saturday, which pre-

to the noonday meeting Saturday, which prevailed.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin thought that, preparatory to the union meetings,
DEVOTIONAL MERTINGS

should be held in the several divisions of the city, which would arouse the churches upon the subject.

The Rev. Mr. McDougall thought it was a mistake to work in the churches alone. He was engaged in mission work, and wanted to see the skating-rinks and halfs of the city resound with prayer and song, which, he thought, was the best means to reach and convert the populace.

The Rev. Mr. Goodspeed moved to adjourn, but withdrew the motion to allow further discussion.

but withdrew the motion to allow further discussion.

DB. THOMAS

was not satisfied that it was the sense of the ministry that union meetings should be held. He thought it would be unfortunate if it should be advertised that the ministers had united in the work, when they resily had not, especially if the meetings proved a failure. He was satisfied that the Methodists, at least, had not given their assent, because that denomination had never been sufficiently represented in the deliberations moon the subject. He wanted the whole question freely discussed, and an expression had from a majority of the ministry.

The Rev. Mr. Axtell rose to a point of order. The meetings had been called to consider a pian for the meetings in question, but no plan had been suggested.

Some further expression of opinion followed, in which it was hinted that the secutiment at the noon-day meetings was first started, had been misunderstood under the excitement of the moment, and that it would be best to get an expression as

report of the Committee was then put and carried.

Further desultory discussion followed, and finally the report was tabled, and the meeting adjourned.

After scijournment the Bev. Dr. Goodwin asked such as were in favor of union meetings to remain awhile. To his surprise, the entire assembly obeyed the summons.

Mr. Jacobs wanted arrangements perfected for the meetings at once, but no one appeared to fall into his spirit, and the meeting acjourned gradually, without accomplishing anything.

Thus ended for the present the attempt at union meetings, the rock upon which they split being, first, the propriety of the meetings at this season of the year, and, second, a want of agreement as to the leader.

The Trial-Trip of the Bessemer Steam-

The Trial-Trip of the Bessemer Steamship.

Lenden Correspondence New Fork Tribuna.

The Bessemer steamship, which was to abolish the horrors of the Channel, has been tried, and is I fear, only a half success—for the present. She steamed this week from Hull to Gravesend in a gale of wind and proved an excellent seaboat and fast. Herywo faults appear to be an excess of draft, and the unsteadiness of her movable salcon. The former is partly accounted for by an extra supply of coal, and may be got rid of in one way or another—must be got rid of before she can enter Calais on an ordinary tide. As to the salcon, it appears that the machinery intended to control it, and to neutralize, so far as it is concerned, the movement of the ship, is in some way defective. The salcon can be handled with ease, but cannot be kept still; in other words, shares the motion of the ship, who came in the ship, and who explains that the present trouble arises partly from a terier written to the Times by Lord Henry Lennex, who came in the ship, and who explains that the present trouble arises partly from some wrong arrangement of the levers, and partly from the inexperience of the man who works them. He and Mr. Beed believe, or at least hope, that all may be made right, but the public is just a little incredulous. Bus whether the salcon prove perfectly stable or not, the ship will be a vast improvement over those now in use.

THE COURTS.

Mr. Storey and His Heating Apparatus.

Preferential Claims Against Bankrupts.

Mr. Storey, having been quite busily engaged lately as a defendant, varied the proceeding yesterday by appearing as complainant, and commencing a suit in equity against S. J. Heron. J. W. Smith, and Hazen Mooers. Complainant states that in April, 1872, he made a contract with the defendants by which they agreed to furnish the heating and ventilating appearana for the Times Building for \$5,000, of which 85 per cent was to be paid as the work progressed, and the remainder when the apparatus had been tested. In August of the same year the defendants agreed to furnish two non-explosive boilers of twenty-five sections each, and a steam pump, with the necessary accompaniments, for \$4,000, on like terms as the first contract. The defendants claim that they did extra work to the amount of \$2,937.61, and complainant has paid on account \$5,684.60, and \$3,500 on the second contract. Mr. Storey claims that the work under the second contract is done so poorly that the engines are only worth claims that the work under the second contract is done so poorly that the engines are only worth their value in old iron, and that he has sustained \$6,000 damages. He has since removed the engines from the building. The defendants began suits against him for the balances due on the respective contracts, and he has filed pless of set-off. Owing, however, to their insolvency, and the fact that they have assigned their property for the benefit of creditors, complainant alleges that he will not be able to recover his damages by set-off, and therefore files his bit asking to have the amount of his loss ascertained and set off against the claims against him.

MANDAMUS WANTED.

certained and set off against the claims against him.

A petition for a mandamus was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by O. B. Sansum against the City of Chicago. Mr. Sansum states that in December last Peter Marr recovered a judgment against the city for \$2,000. being a balance for work done by him on the Harrison Street Police Station. The Common Council, at three different times, made appropriations, amounting in all to \$50,200, to pay for this police, station, a part of which, it is alleged, still remains in the hands of B. S. Hayes, the Computer Common to this judgment, but he has refused to pay it, and Mr. Sansum, who claims to be the owner of the judgment by assignment from Peter Marr, now asks for a mandamus to compel payment.

owner of the judgment by assignment from Peter Marr, now asks for a mandanus to compel payment.

There appears to be, however, another side to the case. Judge Dickey, Corporation Counsel, says that, before Marr recovered judgment, a creditor's bill was filed against him in the Superior Court, and that after the rendition of the judgment the creditor procured from Judge Moore an order whereby the \$2,000 was to be paid over to him on Marr's debt, and the city should be released. This the city did, and hence is not liable to Marr or his assignee.

THE BOODY CLAIM.

In the case of the Union Trust Company vs. the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Receiver filed a petition about ten days ago setting out that the cephew of H. H. Boedy, a former defaulting Treasurer of the road, had offered to assign an interest in a coal mine, valued at \$150,000, to cover his uncle's defalcation, if a complete release was given. An order was made by Judge Blodgett for all persons interested to show cause why such compromise should not be effected, and yesterday, the time having expired and no objections having been filed, the Receiver was authorized to make the proposed compromise.

Expression of the Chains

naving expired and no objectious naving been filed, the Receiver was authorized to make the proposed compromise.

FREFRIKATIAL CLAIMS.

Judge Blodgett some time ago made a decision in the matter of W. L. Burnum, a bankrupt, wherein he held that contessions of judgment given a short time before bankruptey, and on which judgments were entered, were not entitled to a priority of lies. Thursday, Judge Drummond, following the law as laid down by the United States Suprems Court, reversed this decision, and held the petitioners, Drussella O. Clark and Lippincott & Oq. who held such judgments by confession, to be suffiled to a priority in the bankrupt's assets. The Supreme Court decision, which is questionable, fields that confession of judgment by a bankrupt is good, if given in good faith, even though the creditor knew at the time he estered up judgment of the insolvency of his debtor, and it would thus allow creditors to always acquire a priority by getting confessions of adgment, which they could hold until the debty was in embarrassed troumstances, and then, by entering judgment, secure their whole debt.

Indexes Johnson lied his bill for a diverse her

secure their whole debt.

provents.

Andrew Johnson filed his bill for a divorce because his wife, Mary Jare, is in the habit of drawang two much.

Desertion and cruelty are the grounds relied, on by Mrs. Julis E. Van Allen to procure her a divorce from her husband, John H. Van Allen.

Trans.

V. A. Turpin was appointed Receiver of the Illinois Mutual Fire Instrance Company, under a bond for \$30,000. In the matter of W. F. Mayhon & Co., an order was made for the ale of their designated debts at public auction after three weeks' notice by multication.

by publication.

Waters & Tinker were adjudicated bankrupt
by default.

A discharge was issued to J. J. C. Gillespie.

A discharge was issued to J. J. C. Gillespie.

WINTER STATES COURTS.

Cornelius Autuman filed a bill against J. D.
Easter. D. F. Feast, and Jacob P. Easter to prevent them from infringing his patent for grain-hirresters.

SUPERIOR COURT IN ERIEF.

Jacoby & Kaufman bigan a suit for \$8,000 against S. G. Myer.

H. M. Curtis commenced a suit against Ewing E. Child to recover \$15,000.

Collins & Co. sued Villiam K. Dewey for \$1,000.

Collins & Co. sued Villiam K. Dewey for \$1,500:

THE COUNT COURT.

Claims against the following cetates were allowed: Estate of Elias Olsen, \$93.98; estate of Ira Porter, \$11.44 vestate of Henry S. Stouffer, \$1,278.87; estate of Clarissa A. Snell, \$93; estate of John F. Siehler, \$19.95; estate of Henry L. Schloesser, \$558.48; estate of John W. Smith, \$682.22; estate of William S. Smith, \$682.21; estate of William B. Smith, \$21.60; estate of Dennia Tracey, \$218.53; estate of William S. Waller, \$1,268.72; estate of Harriet Wissen, \$320.21; estate of Charles Wagner, \$560.61; estate of Slas W. Port, \$1,268.60.

In the matter of the estate of William Dittmer; grant of administration issued to Fradericka Dittmer under an approved bond of \$16,000.

mer; grant of administration issued to Fredericka Dittmer under an approved bond of \$16,000.

The will of William Misseller was proven, and letters testamentary issued to Dorothea Mueller, under an approved bond of \$2,000.

In the matter of the estate of Owen Hamifin; order of attachment against Maria Hallifin, administratirs, for failure to comply with an order of the Cours to pay over to the guardian of John and Johanna Haulfin the amounts due them from the estate, returnable next Monday morning at 10 o'dook.

The will of William Thrumston was proven, and letters testamentary issued to James Leach and James Buckley, under an individual bond of \$60,000. The same party was appointed guardian of Hamnah Thrumston et al., minors, under as approved bond of \$60,000.

Grant of administration was issued to Bernard Deguan, in the estate of James Deguaf, under an approved bond of \$3,000.

Chimnah Court.

George Scott, tried by the Court for the larceny of a case of surgical instruments from Dr. J. W. Brooks; fluding guilty and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Burns pleaded guilty to the litroeny of cloth from the Schoenfeld brothers, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Moran, tried by the Court for the

ed to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Moran, tried by the Court for the same offense; finding not smilty.

John Kibler, tried by the Court for the larceny of a lot of oigars; finding guilty, under age, and punishment fixed at imprisonment in the County Jail for one month.

John Healey, tried for the larceny of twenty-two hogs from the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company; verdict, not guilty.

The cases against the Hankins brothers and John Gibbons for keeping common gaming-houses were continued till next term, on account of witnesses not being found.

JUDGE GARY-907, 211, 213 to 232.

JUDGE ROGERS—311 to 324.

JUDGE ROGERS—311 to 324.

JUDGE ROGERS—316 to 170.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—B. H. Campbell, use, etc., vs. William L. Cobb; verdict, \$400.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—J. A. Bayerlein

now trial,
JUDON BURNS—F. D. Vandesur vs. Harvey Fox,
\$200.—Henry Vans et al. vs. Jennis Hendry and A.
Water, \$200.50.
ORACOT COURT—JUDON BOOTH—George Kappes et
al. vs. John Hepp; verdict, \$120.
JUDON TREE—Geristan Sophis Hammel vs. Louis
Bartels, \$400.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO. 549 & 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PUBLISH THIS DAY: L

TWO REW VOLUMES OF "THE POPULAR SCI. ENCE LIBRARY. The Natural History of Man: A COURSE OF ELEMENTARY LECTURES. By A. DE QUARREYLORS, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. Translated from the French, by Eliza A. YOUMANS, I vol., 12mp. With Illustrations. Price 91. The author of this little volume of lestures. Pref. De ustrefages, of Paris, is one of the sminent founders of Anthropological Science, and he has also shown himself to be a most ruccessful popular teacher of the subject."

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The work on 'Heredity,' of Prof. Th. Ribot, author of the analytical papers on contemporary English psychologiats, is a comprehensive study of the facts, law, canner, and consequences of heredity, which the author describes as 'that bloogical law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat them elves in their descendants. It is for the species what personal identity is for the facts, the individual content of the content of the secondary of the seconda

Astronomy.

IV.

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REGULAR LADIES' NIGHT. FRANK E. AIKEN, In his Famous Impersonation of BOB BRIERLY, a Taylor's TICKET-OF-LEAVE! The Champion Grmnaets, the BOISSET FAMILY.
The Wonderful English Acrobats, THE BROTHERS
LENTON, their first appearance in America.
The Star German Commons, BARNEY REFYOLDS.
Miss LIZZIR SH SLTON.
The Talented and Popular Neere Comedians and Daneters, MARK HUGHIGS and T. B. MoiNTY ER.
The Wonderful Bird and Animal Mimit, Prof. FOX.
REMEMBERS, the Pricess remain the same—LOWEST
B. ALERICA: EF Mathree Saunday.
American Common C

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, KELLY & LEON'S Minstrel & Barlesque Opera Troope

In Offenbach's Comits Opers, BARBE BLEUE!

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MRS. J. C. JONES, Sourano;
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N. LEUOCHOWSKI, Planist.
Reserred seats, main floor, 50 cents, Balcong, 75 cents.
Option fickets good. For sale at Jansen, Medling &
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SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. The distinguished English Sole Prof. JOHN W. CLARKE,

Lecturer before the Royal Society of Arts, London,
ON
"REVELATIONS OF MODERN GEOLOGY." The Lecture will be illustrated by Engravings, Possils, Incrais, and Photographs. mecormick HALL, SUNDAY, April 4, 3 p. m. Admission, MRS. FRANCES M. CARTER.

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LAST WEEK OP

entlay evening, Wednesday and Seturday Mattness, JOS. MURPHY, Who will personate air distinct characters in his new and thrillingly interesting Irish drama.

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Tartenducture, among other rooses and denote, his new and continue, and continuental ballot. "To Been Health! or Marth.

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LARGE AND REFICIENT COMPANY.
THE PUBLIC CONDIALLY INVITED.
SOUTHGATE A SCHROEDIT PROPOSALS.

ROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OF FIGURE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. March 20, 1875.

MODOSALS WIll be received at No. 50 White SANTER AGENCY (NEBRASKA). 400,000 bounds, gross weight, of Beef Carls, on the

5,000 bushels Wheat. 12,000 pounds Yeas Pork, in h. ref

13,000 pounds fees Port, in h. ref
1,500,000 pounds, gress weight, of Beef Can 5, on the
hoof.
1,000 bunkels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Racon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds good, sound merchantable Shelled Com.
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26,000 pounds good, sound merchantable Shelled
26,000 pounds good, sound merchantable Shelled
Cort.
26,000 pounds Beans.
UPPER MISSOURL AGENCY, (CROW CREEK).
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the

,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the 200,000 pounds XX Flour.

37 000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

37,007 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

390,000 pounds good sound merchanish

11,000 pounds Beans. CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY. 1,500,000 pounds, grees weight, of East Cattle, on the hoof.

400,000 pounds Ext Flour.

100,000 pounds Backon, clear sides.

50,000 pounds Backon, clear sides.

50,000 pounds Backon, clear sides.

50,000 pounds General.

51,000 pounds Backon.

51,000 pounds Backon.

51,000 pounds Backon.

500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Best Catile, on the hoof.

500,000 pounds XX Flour.

75,000 pounds Baspon, clear sides.

50,000 pounds Baspon, clear sides.

60,000 pounds good sound merchaniable.

60,000 pounds Getts. RED CLOUD AGENCY.

8.00.000 pennds, gress weight, 4d Boof Gattle, on Boof.
Boof 500,000 pounds, grass weight, of American se Norther wintered Texas Catile, on the hoof. 100,000 pounds XX Flour. 50,000 pounds Mess Pork. PONCA AGENCY (DAROTA). 500,000 pounds, grow weights, of Eest Cattle. on the St.,000 pounds XX about.

SISSE ON AGENOY (DAKOTA).

40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof XXX Plour. (Sample required with the 50,000 pounds Mass Pork.

50,000 pounds Mass Pork.

1,000 pounds Mass Pork. DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY (DAROTA). 15.00 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the 200,000 pounds XX Flour.
2.00 pounds Excent, clear stder.

2.00 points Bacen, clear sites.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.

1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Boef Cattle, on the hoof.

20,000 pounds XX Flour.

20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides. KIOWA AGENCY.

KIGWA AGENCY.

3, 80,000 poands, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

270,000 pounds XX Flour.

15,000 pounds XX Flour.

16,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the heof.

20,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the heof.

20,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

25 pounds XX Flour.

26 pounds XX Flour.

26,000 pounds Mees Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY (MONTANA).

1,600,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

26,000 pounds gross weight, or Bacon, clear sides.

FORT PECK AGENCY (MONTANA).

260,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

26,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

26,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

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26,000 pounds Frour.

26,000 pounds gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.

25,000 pounds Frour.

26,000 pounds Mees Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, your fields.

Depot, foot of Lake at, and foot of Trensy second
Office, 121 Nandshiphed, secr Clark.

LEMHI AGENY (IDAHO),

10.000 pounds areas weight, of Best Cathle, on the hoof.

15.000 pounds XX flour.

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A.000 pounds flour flo CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY HAILROAD.
Depots, first of Laife-st., Indican-se- and Sixteenthand Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Sixte Ghoss, 50 Claricand at Jacobs.

Ex. Sundays. † Ex. Saturday. 1Ex. Montay For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

In delivery of the cattle must commune at each of the points named on the lat day of July nest, and thereafter be continued, not offener than sent-anomaly, upon the written order of the Lepartimus, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the eatile for use during the months of January, rebruary, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there was to a failure or that and of the contract KANKAKEE LINE of January, February, and March will be received in De-comber, for brusary, and march will be received in De-comber, for the superior of the part of the quitract-or, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and, should he fail in this respect, or, for any reason, should not de-liver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them as the aspense of said contractor.

The fiftur must be freed ground, of X. quality, made-wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong, double-starks, each sells to be another in the super-double-starks, each made to be another to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 20 White street, New York, before the encountion of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the in-

Sacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in lies. I boffee must be deligered in double anche. Sogar must be whitered in barrels, full beadthe Togale must be delivered in barrels, fall head-lined.

The form must be in strong gunnles, reasswed.

The form must be in strong gunnles, reasswed.

Parties histoing for the other articles will estic price per cound not, and furfills a sample of each article bid for, scopt the Flour (Sisseton Agency excepted), Wasst, is con, Fork, Corn, and Salls.

All articles furnished to contract made under this advirtisement will be subject to imprection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to confirm to the requirements of his cointact will be rejected, and it, in that ass, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required unity without delay, they will be purchased as the extense.

in any contract to an extensinol exceeding frustryper copt, and the gight is also reserved to raject any
ill proposals, if such a course should be deemed for
best intervents of the Government.

o bids will be considered from persons who have in
respect defaulted in any bid services sade.

o sample should in any way initiate the havin of
each, but should be identified with the proposal by a
rate mark, which should be the same upon the private
at an upon the sample. Special care should be taken
dopt such a private mark as will insure distinction
to the best of the price of the same of the
iddition to giving the price in the bid, if will much
into the mark the price in the bid, if will much
into the mark the graveds. No samples will be
used until after all the bids shall have been published.

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For a Hat Tree, all walnut, six feet high, with good-sized glass. \$10 Buys a Marble-top Table; regular retail price, \$15.

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Tiebel Offices, SI Clarkest, (Shermann Messe), and T

225 & 227 State-st.

Leave, 1 Arri | Preport 4 Debnam Carpent | 2.00 a. m. | 5.00 p. | 5 a Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-ets.

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From, foot of Loke-ot., and foot of Twenty-second of Twenty-sec CHICAGO & ALYON RAN, ROAN
Chicago, Kanons City and Denber Short Line, via
ana, Ho., and Chicago, Springleid, Allem gad in
Through Line. Inion Deput, Bath Mide, part Mide
bridge. Fichel Spress At Deput, and 152 Sandolph

C ICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL HAILROAD. Thion Devol, corner Medison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offi-83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depo-

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Indianapidis, Louisville & Charles

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Bati Day Expres

Bati Day Expres

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TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A spelling match among the ministers of the dity is threatened, the match to be confined to Scriptural names.

If, to-day, you see a nickel on a glass case in a chacconist's store, or on the floor, do not pick'lt ip. Leave it for the poor.

Henry A. Warren has sold to Martin Andrews, or \$40,000, 30 feet on the west fide of Fifth ayone, 100 feet south of Washington street.

mue, 100 feet south of Washington street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Maclison street (Thurt. as Building), was at 8 a.m., 66 deg; 10 a.m., 70; 2 m., 71; 3 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 64; 8 p. m., t6.

James Roy, of No. 400 Weet Madison street, sas run over on that thoroughfare yesterday afternoon and seriously injured about the breast and back. He was removed to his home.

A very short man never feels his lack of stature so seenly as when his bewiching vise-avis in a street-uar, with a ravishing smile, asks him to pull the strap and he has to jump into the air to do it.

Appropes of The Tainung's disclosures con-

Apropes of The Trinunc's disclosures con-eruing the County Poor-House, it was rather interesting to redice, in the recent list of tende on or supplying that institution with fresh meet, hat the City S. ravenger's was the name at the

of Clerk to the County Commissioners to ex-like John Counishey, and that the latter is likely, to accept. Mr. Comiskey's busiess and political experience ought to make him's good man for

the place.

It has been discovered that James H. Hayn's never was elected Major of the First Regiment, R. S. G., Maj. Hi ubbard, who wast elected Lieztenant-Colonel, having declined to accept the position. A new election is therefore ordered to Saturday.

for Saturday.

Mr. R. J. Smith, the Secretary of the Traders' Insurance Company, as mentioned as Mr. Teal's successor as Vice-President of the local Board of Underwriters. Mr. Smith will undoubtedly fill the office, if elected, with honor to the Board and credit to himself.

Christian Johnson was the man who fell it to the river night before last at the foot of Dearborn street. He was a sailor on board the schooner Midnight, and, in attempting to go aboard of her while very drunk, fell into the water. He was rescued by some of the Titsworth engine men and a policeman.

A nursemaid on Adams street was saked, being

A nursemaid on Adams street was asked, being phearred to dandle her infant child mechanically and without enthusiasm, if she did not love the little tootsy-pootsy. She replied that this was not the offspring she was paid to be fond of, out the baby of a visitor who had lost her pocket-book, and she couldn't yearn towards any one for nothing.

for nothing.

The fare on the Madison street buses has been reduced from 5 cents to 3, and an economical lady living on Harrison struct, whose business only calls her down-town twice a week, spends most of her time walking over to liadison and riding up and down. The expects by the let of May to have saved mo.aey enough to have a new ally dress.

the 1st of May to have saved money enough to buy a new silk dress.

We have seen some of the "Ri verside mosquitoes." They came in the pleasant diagruise of pickerel weighing from 8 to 10 pour de sach and were found attached to a hook and line in the Aux Plaines River, purposely and malicie sly thrown into the water by Mr. George M. Kimbark, whose faith in Riverside has riever faciled.

ed "Via Anchor Line steamers."

The adjourned meeting of the South Town Board of Assessors which was to have been held pesterday afternoon did not come off on account of a lack of the pecessary quorum. The only parties present directly interested were Justice DeWolf and Town Clerk Gruenhut. Supervisor Schanck and Collector Evans called in to see the fun, and seemed much disappointed at the poor chance of its coming off. The meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it is hoped a quorum will be gotten together.

hoped a quorum will be gotten together.

John Smith, a switchman on the Chicago,
Danville & Vincennes Railway at the Brighton
House grossing, had both legs cut off above the
ankle, yesterday forencon, while attempting to
jump on an engine which was passing on the
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, between
Paulina and Wood streets. He was intoxicated
at the time. His mipuries were temporarily attended to, and he was removed to the County
Hospital. Smith came here from Cincinnati but
a month ago.

Hospital. Smith dame here from Cincinnati but a month ago.

Mrs. Joseph Elarg, residing at No. 116 Fourteenth street, complained before Justice Scully yesterday that one Max Aveneux had assaulted her husband with a hatchet a week ago isst friday, and inflicted a dangerous wound on the back of the head, which was not properly attended to at the time, and has since caused Elarg to act in an idiotic manner. She lesired a warrant for Aveneux's arrest, and an officer was sent with the document to find him. The parties are Poles. Elarg will probably be sent to the County Insane Asylum for treatment.

A few weeks ago a few of the reporters of the several papers of the city organized themselves into a dramatic company. Then it was announced that the company would rehearse Sunday afternoons and play Sunday evenings, a few of the more conscientious of them withdrew. The seceders have now an opportunity to organize themselves into a Bible-class, by which they can vie with their brethren in extra labors. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the First Methodist Church, has signified a willingness to take charge of such a class, and will be glad to receive the names of any who may wish to join.

P. J. Conley, one of Hinsdale's Constables, and J. A. Dwyer, an ex-Constable, boarded an Archer syenue car last evaning at Halsted street, and refused to pay their fare. The driver made a terrible racket with his bell, but still they refused. He then opened the door and called for their fares. Their replied that they must pay their fare or get off. Still they refused, when, finally, they were threatened with being put off when the car reached State street. Still they results a discount, chucking over their fares to dismount, chucking over their triumph.

Jerry M. Smith, of No. S11 Kinzie street, both

THE PIT.

A DISSEASTERING FAILURE.

The admirers of the game-cock and the elevating pleasures of the pit for several days pass have been anticipating much gratification from a promised cock-fight of considerable magnitude.

they were the first to dismount, chuckling over their triumph.

Jerry M. Smith, of No. 811 Kinzie street, and John Mayo, of No. 786 Hubbard street, both polored, were arrested Tuesday on a State warrant, and locked up over night. Yesterday morning they appeared before Justice Scally, also, on the representations of the parties in the defendants were not the men stole the goods, discharged them concustedy. Mr. Smith says that he wants to be put right in the eyes of the community, that although he is poor he is houget, and defies the world to put a stain upon his character. He is not the kind of man to settle as action under the Civil-Rights bill for \$40, but refers with conscious pride to the Methodist. Church and the United Fellows Society for testimenials as to his sharacter. In the meantime the police are hanting for the thieves.

A convention of sewer-pipe manufacturers of the Northwest was held in the Sherman House. valing pleasures of the pit for several days past bolored, were arrested Theaday on a State warrant, and looked up over night. Yesterday morning they appeared before Justice Scully, abo, on the representations of the parties in bee behalf the warrant was taken out the defendants were not the men stole the goods, discharged them ements of the policy. Mr. Smith says that he wants to be put right in the eyes of the community, that although he is poor he is housest, and defies the world to put a stain upon his character. He is not the kind of man to settle as action under the Civil-Rights bill for \$40, but refers with conscious pride to the Methodist Church and the United Fellows' Society for testimonials as to his sharacter. In the meantime the police are hanting for the thieves.

A convention of sewer-pipe manufacturers of the Northwest was held in the Sherman House, Tuesday and Wednesday, the following companies and firms being represented: Akron Sewer-Pipe Company, of Akron, O.; Joliet Mound Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Oo., of Utics, Ill.; Sperry, Ritchie & Co., of Taimage, O.; Camp, Cooke & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Taimage, O.; Camp, Cooke & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Taimage, O.; Camp, Cooke & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, Ill.; Clark, White & Co., of Cayaboga Falls, O.; Menmonth Sewer-Pipe Company, of Joliet, I

Monmouth, Ill.; Hill Sewer-Pipe Company, of Akron. O.; Connley, Hood & Co., of Sloan Station, O.; Jackson Fire Clay Company, of Jackson, Mich.; Garlich & Sizer, of Calumet, O.; Columbus Sewer-Pipe Company, of Columbus, O. The object of the meeting was to consider the question of prices, and after due consideration of the subject it was agreed to lot prices romain as they are. The Convention adjourned yesterday merings.

The other night's German fiddler got on a car on Bandolph street at about 11:36, and stowing himself and his fiddle into a corner fell into a sweet steep. When the car got to Hoyne and Van Buren streets, the conductor thoughtfully shock him up, and asked him where he was going, "Dot's owl recht," replied the musician, "I fifs mit der Schober straes." "Schober street?" said the conductor, "that's up near Milwankes." "Veel, dese is em Milwankes afenue car, don't it?" No, sirree, bol, "courteously replied the mas with the punch, "this is Van Buren and Hoyne and we're going back to the barn." The musician disembarked and struck northwards on Hoyne street, only remarking one word. It was in German, very intricate, deep blue in color, raspy in texture, lasted clean across the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards and we'll into the Fifteenth, and if it had been properly phonographed and printed would have required as many notes of exclamation after it as would have made a fence round Humboldt Park.

crowd was found in sttendance. The cocks were also few, and the prospects for sport very dubious and unpromising.

Preparations for the battle were not needed. The put used before still stood, and everyching was in readiness.

THE FIRST FIGHT

was between Sam Granger's blue-gray stag, weight 4.08, and Tom Trudell's brown-red cock, weight the same, for \$25 aside. The contest lasted some time, but the birds were not specially vicious, and the "sport" was tame. The stag had the best of it from the start, and slugged away at his older antagonist until he caused him to turn tail and fly from the nit. Notither bird was much nurt, the work with the gaffs being slight. Efforts to get the cocks to show game were fruitless, though they were repeatedly put breast and breast, and had, their heads rapped together. Time, 15 minutes.

THE ESCOND FIGHT

was between Granger's Dominick stag and Tom Tradell's brown-red cock, weight each, 4.3, for \$25 a side. This battle was somewhat exciting, and viciously contested. The cocks got vigorously to work at the outset, and cut and slashed at each other until the sawdust was bestrinkled with their gore. The cock proved too old for the stag, and the latter at the expiration of twenty minutes was taken from the pit by his bandler in a dying condition, the cock being scarcely better off. properly phonographed and printed would have required as many notes of exciamation after it as would have made a fence round Humboldt Park.

The prite-maurage inquest.

A Coronor's inquest was held yesterday at No. 12 Pitney avenue on the body of John Fitz-Maurice, whose suspiciously sudden death Monday morning has already been described as due, in all probability, to a mistake made in preparing a prescription at the free dispensary, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Calumet avenue. Mrs. Mary Monamars stated that she was present during the time deceased was sick. Saturday afternoon he went to the free dispensary, but did not get home until 8 o'clock in the evening, it taking him five hours to get home. When he got home he looked as if struck with death, but he got over that, except that he complained of being dizzy. He took the second powder at half-past 7 o'clock Sanday evening, and immediately became very sick. He became senseless, and could not speak or move when called to and shaken, and remained in that condition until he died. Dr. C. C. Higgins, of No. 407 Archer avenue, testified that he was called to see deceased at midnight Sunday, and found him in a comatose state, lying on his back with open mouth, tongue swollen and hard, lips bluisb, face swellen and purplish, and pulse varying from 80 to 130. Deceased was perspiring and his extremitics were unnaturally cold. It was plain that the man was dying. Witness gave deceased powerful stimulants, and looked at one of the powders he had got at the dispensary. It was bitter to the taste, and, judging from the appearance and the symptoms displayed by the deceased, he considered him dying of an overdose of morphine. In his opinion quitine had been prescribed for the deceased, and morphine, which is similar in appearance, had been given in mistake. The Coroner stated to the jury that he paid a visit to the dispensary on Tuesday, at which the powders had been obtained, where he saw but one man putting up medicines for a crowd of from twenty to thirty applicants.

was for the same amount of money, between Gillin's stag and Trudell's red cock, weight 4.8. It lasted twenty minutes, but was not a very savage set-to. The stag, not being old enough to compete with the cock, was withdrawn in time to save his life, when the fight was knocked out of him. THE POURTH PIGHT,

one Audy Ryder.

When Turner Park was reached, a very small crowd was found in sttendance. The cocks were also few, and the prospects for sport very dubi-

of him.

THE FOURTH FIGHT,
for the same money, was brief but spirited. It
was between Granger's brown-red, weight 5.10,
and Trudell's black-red stag, weight 5.2. In the first
round the stag got in a savage blow upon the cock's
neck, which bid fair to end his career, but he
rallied gallantly the next round, and "coupled"
the chicken, knocking him down, and fighting
him as he lay upon the sawdust. In
the next round the birds were put breast to
breast, but the chicken was bo good, and was
withdrawn from the pit. Time, 3:40.

THE FIGHT HOMF

was for \$25 a cide, between Whittlesy's black
red and Trudell's gray pile, weight 4.4 each.
They were game birds, and fought spitefully,
Several rounds were contested, and both birds
eagerly waged battle for full twenty minutes,
when the black red, by a high fly, sent his gaft
clean through the pile's head, kulling him almost
instantly.

The course assemed to have no money to risk

clean through the plus instantly.

The crowd seemed to have no money to risk, and this concluded the day's "sport," though there were several cocks yet untried.

The sudden termination of the day's amusement was very saddening to all, but when it became evident that no more fights could be made they disappointedly turned homeward. THE GRAND ARMY.

MEETING OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the exoldiers and citizens of Chicago was held last night at the club rooms of the Sherman House. Gen. Julius White called the meeting to order, and stated the object, which was to make further arrangements in regard to entertaining the Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the various military organizations which hold their reunion in this city May 13.

Gen. White said that he called the meeting to order as Chairman of the Executive Committe ap-

swore found attached to a hook and pipe at the Natival Fallowship and making the Natival Fallowship and making the Natival Fallowship and the Natival Fallow

On motion, the gentlemen first named on each of the Committees were made temporary Chairmen of the same, with power to call a meeting of the respective Committees, and, on the Secretary reading the names of the Committeemen, the following were announced by the Chair as such

TEMPORARY CHAIRMEN:

Finance Committee, Gen. Chetlain; total number of Committee, 144.

Gen. Chetlain moved that the Committee be empowered to add to its numbers. An amendment was offered by Gen. Beem that each Committee receive similar authority. The amendment was offered by Gen. Beem that each Committee receive similar authority. The amendment was accepted, and the motion prevailed. Of the Committee on Desoration, Col. Rankin's name appearing first, he was announced as the temporary Chairman, the total being 25. The other Chairmen were as follows: Committee on Invitation and Correspondence, Maj. Brockway, total number 22; Committee on Printing. S. Medill, total number 20. Committee on Printing. S. Medill, total number 20. Committee on Transportation, Gen. Joseph Stockton, total number 18. Committee on Music, Capt. Harrington, total number 17. Committee on Halls and Headquarters, Philip Hoyne, total number 10.

On motion, the members of the Common Presbyterian Church. The graduates will receive their diplomas, and an address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Elibett.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

Charitable ladies interested in the organization of "The Chicago Flower Mission," for the benefit of the City and County Hospital patients, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the parlor of the Chicago Athenseum, No. 114 Madison street. The attendance was not very large, but gave indication of a good Working feeling in the direction of bringing some comfort to the pilliows of the unfortunate sick.

The meeting was called to order by F. B. Williams, who stated that, several members having signed the roll, the next business in order would be the election of officers for the ensuing year. A vote by ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. D. A. Gage.

First Vice-President—Mrs. J. P. Williams.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. Tilton.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss C. B. Tilton.

Assistant Secretary—Miss A. M. Booth.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Lembooker.

Several names were apresented, to form committees from the different churches, but, as the list was incomplete, it was determined to defer permanent appointments until the next meeting, which will be held one week from next Wednesday.

After reading the report of the Flower Mission, published in The Tribune of Sunday, the meeting adjourned.

CINDERLIA.

The inclemency of the weather prevented many people from attending the representation of Cinderella last evening at the West Side Concervatory of Music. The operate was given under the auspices of the Amaranth Musical and Dramatic Society. The musical portion of the entertainment was decidedly better than the dramatic. Miss Mathews as Pedro and Mr. Freedman as Pompolino were decidedly the better of the actors. In regard to the musical part of the programme it was perhaps above the average of amateur entertainments. The quintent, "Midst Doubts Confusing." was very well received, as were also the duet, 'Let Thine Eyes," and the final sole and chorus, "Now wi

mittee on Halls and Headquarters, Philip Hoyne, total number 10.

On motion, the members of the Common Council and the Board of County Commissioners were added to the Reception Committee.

On motion of Gen. Frank Sherman, the Secretary was instructed to notify the Temporary Chairman of the various Committees of their appointment, and also that, in case they declined to act, that the Secretary be empowered to fill the

act, that the Secretary be empowered to fill the vacency.

Gen. Stiles suggested, for consideration hereafter, that invitations be extended to all soldiers who served during the late War to be present at this remnion, and said, in making this suggestion, "I trust the meeting will understand who and how many that embraces."

The following

LETTER FROM GOV. REVERINGE

WAS FROM THE COMMINION STRIP YOUR SAVENINGS

WAS FROM THE PROM GOV. REVERINGE

TAKEN THE PROM GOV. REVERINGE

AND THE PROM GOV. REVERINGE

The Committee of the coming meeting of Soldiers and Sailors received, and with pleasure will accept and be present on the occasion and officiate the best I can. Please advise me at an early due what special duty, if any, is expected of me. My thanks to all for the bonor. Yours truly, JOHN L. BEVERIDGE.

The Committee on Invitation and Correspondence will meet Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Finance Committee will meet the same evening at the Sherman House.

There being no further business, the meeting.

House.

There being no further business, the meeting, on motion, adjourned to meet again Wednesday night at the club-rooms of the Sherman House at 8 c'clock, when the various committees will

THREE-CARD MONTE.

\$2,900 IN TWO BETS.

Owing to the late hour at which the information was obtained, there were some inaccuracies

Owing to the late hour at which the information was obtained, there were some inacouracies in the report published in yesterday's paper, of the three-card-monte operation on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. Boyle, of Townseud, O., who was stated to have been one of the losers, lost nothing whatever, keeping entirely clear of the whole business. The Cleveland and Toledo papers, which may have copied the previous article, are requested to make this correction, which is due to the gentleman.

The facts of the case are about as follows: Mr. Bedell, of Norwalk, O., was in the smoking-ar, and one of the confidence operators had for some time been sitting on the same seat with him. Presently another accomplice came in the car, sat down near Bedell, and began talking. He said he was a Mexican drover, and told of tribulations with 600 head of Maxican cattle, which he had had on his hands. Then he mentioned that he had lost \$300 at the three-card-monte, game. The young fellow, who occupied the same seat with Bedell, asked how it was, and the alleged Maxican drover told all about it, and then added that they had given him the cards and taught him how to play, and when he got home he could win all the money he wanted. The young fellow asked him

to show him the game. The other one said be had no table to deal on. The young fellow sugges yed that he might use his cost, and he accordingly pulled out his passeboards and began operations. An old man, the third member of the gang, who was sitting across the aisle, bet \$10 he could turn up the queen. He lost, and then het \$20 and won. The young fellow proked up the queen, while the dealer was apparently looking the other way, and made a penul mark on it. Then he bet \$50 and won. Bedell showed signs of nervousness, and began fumbling at his pocketbook. The young fellow said to him, bet your pile; you've got a sure thing on it. Bedell bet \$1,400 and lost. Then the dealer pulled out a fresh deck, and while he was looking the other way, the young man again marked the queen with a cross. The old man stepped over to Bedell and said, "Your only chance of getting your money back is to size your first bet." So, Bedell bet \$1,500,—all he had left, except \$10,—and lost again.

Then the young man observed to Redell that

SUBURBAN.

Bedell bet \$1,500,—all he had left, except \$10,—and lost again.

Then the young man observed to Bedell that he was his friend, and, when they got to the city, he would go with him to the police station, the location of which he knew. The old man also condoled with Bedell, and told him he would ask, the dealer back into the rearcar where his wife was under pretence of giving him a cigar, and would keep a close eye on him until they got to town. He did ask him, and the two went back. Presently the young man said he would look back into the rear car and see if the dealer was still there. So off he went. Soon after the train slackened up, and it is presumed the three men used the opportunity to get off.

The case has been reported to the police, but it is not likely that any arrests will be made.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts

audited several minor accounts yesterday. William Ryan is the name of the prisoner who walked out of the jail day before yesterday walked out of the jail day before yesterday morning. He was awaiting trial for larceny. It is also reported that a prisoner named Calvin Weath got out of jail in the same manner, some time ago, and it seems that the assistants of the county prison act in the most polite and gentlemanly manner on these occasions. But let a reporter go there and ask how the fellows got out and he will be told that nothing of the kind occurred.

and he will be told that nothing of the kind oc-curred.

The Committee on Public Record considered yesterday the abstract matter, and discussed at length the question of either abolishing the copying of abstracts by the Recorder, or es-tablishing a separate department of the Re-corder's office for that purpose, and placing it in the hands of a competent man, and thereby en-abling parties desiring abstracts of titles to pro-cure them at a reasonable figure without being bled to death, as is now the case, by the abstract-firms of Chicago. The Committee adjourned without coming to any final decision as to what they would report to the Board, but the general feeling seemed to prevail with them that the abstract-bureau should be established.

The Committee on Public Charities made pur-

The Committee on Public Charities made purchases yesterday for the month of April for the Insane Asylum and Poor-House. The Committee will recommend to the Board at their next meeting to purchase at once 500 barrels of flour. This action they clam will save some money, as flour is rapidly advancing. The Committee alse agreed to issue an order to the County Agont to reduce his force of visitors to seven. This action will save an expenditure of \$21 per day, as each visitor receives \$3 per day for services. The number now employed is in excess of all requirements, as the paupers are rapidly diminishing in number. Fifty left the poor-farm vesterday, and as many more will go to-day. This rapid decrease is owing greatly to the pleasant weather of the bast few days, but more especially to the fact that those who are able to perform manual labor have been employed on the new building. This the paupers seriously object to, inasmuch as they receive no remuneration farther than their board and lodging.

ther than their board and lodging.

The Finance Committee was buried yesterday in figures a foot doop connected with the receipts and disbursements of the County Clerk's office from Dec. 1, 1873, to Oct. 10, 1874. Gen. Lieb, on assuming the duties of his office, Dec. 1, 1873, understook to make the receipts pay the clerical expenses in muning the office. This he did not succeed in doing with the present foces allowed, and October last the Board of Commissioners directed him to bring in his regular pay-roll, the same as did other county officials. There was at that time a considerable amount of back-pay due the employees of the County Clerk, which was paid in full, and the Boarl have continued from date auditing the pay accumis, but the receipts of the office were left inthe custody of the Clerk. The Committees, owing to engagements on other committees, and also the delay of the cierical work in preparing the balance-sheets from December, 1873, to October, 1874, have never passed upon the accounts of Gen. Lieb's office for those months, and it was this work they were on yesterday. Commissioners Carroll, Holden, Clough, Herting, and Burdick compose the Committee, and were all present comparing and checking the receipts and disbursements with the Clerk's books.

THE CITY-HALL

The city employes will be paid to-day to the amount of \$30,000. The Board of Public Works yesterday decided upon the general outine of the building for the

Detective George Heinzman was yesterday transferred from polce headquarters, and assigned to duty at the Chicago Avenue Station under Capt. Gund. He is the only detective in the North Division. The Committee appointed by the Council to

investigate the Relief and Aid Society failed to meet yesterday for lack of a quorum. There were present Ald. Qurk, McDonald, and T. C. Clarke, of the Eifth Ward. A preliminary meeting of the Mayor, Comp-troller, and Corporation Counsel took place yesterday, but, as the Mayor had not yet signed the order authorizing the settlement of the Fullerton avenue claim, their action was deferred. City-Attorney Jamieson has gone post haste to Springfield to look after the Incorporation act, and to hasten its passage. The enemies of the bill are circulating the false reports that money is being used in influencing the members of the Legislature.

Legislature.

The Common Counci will this week challenge the Councy Commissioners to a spelling-match, to take place Wednesday afternoon. Fifteen Aidermen will stand up against the fifteen Commissioners. The above item must be taken for what it is worth, as no one Alderman will vouch for it.

Several of the Aldermen are repenting their intentions of going to Pittsburg to witness the workings of the Pittsburg Gas Company, as they are afraid that the public opinion already manifested against the steals of their weaker brethren would be apt to extend to them in insintations as to the motives prompting the trip. They are all in favor of making an early and impartial report to the Common Council.

report to the Common Council.

A very sudden and powerful gust of wind noticed in the neighborhood of the City-Hall yesterday was very disastrons in its consequences in that immediate vicinity. An embryo nursery to the vest of the hall was toppled over, \$1,200 worth of plate-glass in the Grand Pacific was smashed into smithereens, and E. Kalar, an expressman engaged in unloading books for Sherwsod & Co., just east of the hall, was tumbled out of his wagon and laid senseless on the hard pavement in the alley. He was first conveyed to police headquarters, and then to his home, and last evening was reported to be recovering.

The South Division Street-Car Company, after vain attempts to again enact the clause in police regulations regarding disorderlies on the street, cars, has adopted the more sensible plan of putting conductors on the bob-tail cars, at the same time swearing in these conductors as special policemes, and uniforming them as such. This change has been favorably tried on ten of the cars, and is working so admirably that they will soon be placed on all. The Police Board are antious to induce the West Division Company to make a similar change, and promise to confer special police powers on all the West Division conductors, if their employers desire it.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Thomas S. A. Pope will lecture this evening Grow's Opers Hall, on Communistic Life.

There will be a concert and tableaux this evening at the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, near

Mr. H. M. Peters, late Assistant County Agent, was presented with a silver tea-service by the employes of the County Agent's office Monday evening.

W. P. Black, of the law firm of Dent & Black, will deliver a lecture this evening on "Com-munium, Its Spirit and Teodencies," at the For-ty-first Street Presbyterian Church, for the bene-fit of the Sunday-school.

Church, Indiana Avenue Chapel, this evening, the Rev. Dr. Northrup will preside, and Dr. Ar-nold will act as referee. The prizes are Web-ster's Unabridged Dictionary and Macaulay's Essays.

A very excellent programme has been arrange for the entertainment to be given this evening at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan syenue an Thirteenth street, in aid of the Kansas sufferers The plays are, "All that Glisters Is Not Gold," and "The Kies in the Dark."

and "The Kiss in the Dark."

Select readings and recitals will be given in the parlors of the Palmer House this evening, at 8 o'clock, by Mrs. Carter, a lady of high social position and decided dramatic talent, who has won the cordial indorsement of the best society circles in the East, as well as in Washington, Louisville, and St. Leuis, where she has read with great approbation to the more cultured classes. Although she is not known as a professional reader in this city, Mrs. Carter has given two charming entertainments to select circles in private parlors here, the one given last evening at the residence of O. It. Wheelook, Esq., 617 Wabseh avenue, having given the highest enjoyment to her suditors.

A public meeting, called by the saloon-men's Committee for the purpose of discussing the coming town election, was held at John Hufmeyer's saloon, Tuesday night. The meeting came to order with Tim Bradley in the chair came to order with Tim Bradley in the chair Mr. Bradley having stated his ignorance of the purpose of the meeting, a benevolent German from the city, a Mr. Goodman, endeavored to enlighten him and the audience generally. He informed his hearves that the heel of temperance was on the neck of the noblest work of God,—the salcon-keeper,—as far as Lake View was concerned, and that it was time for free-born residents to assert their independence. He stated that the coming election would decide whether temperance or beer, aristocracy or labor, special legislation or universal suffrage, should prevail in Lake View. A glowing tribute was paid to John A. Huck, the salcon-men's candidate for Supervisor.

Lake View. A glowing tribute was paid to John A. Huck, the saloon-men's candidate for Supervisor.

A Mr. Parks, a new comer in the town, followed. He averred that there was a ring in the tewn; that they all held office, and that they all lived in the favored eastern district, where there is no beer. He did not know Mr. Huck, but Mr. Huck was not in the ring,—ergo, Mr. Huck must make a good Supervisor.

Mr. S. B. Chase denied the existence of a ring. The present Board had always been governed by the voice of the majority,—the true Democratic principle. He instanced the recent Lincoln Park trial assessment, which had fallen through because the people vetoed it. The great need of Lake View was not beer, but water. At this point some of his hearers denied the use of the latter article. Mr. Chase stated that a system of water-supply would benefit the town more than any one improvement. If there was a ring in Lake View it must contain Mr. Huck's supporters, as four out of the five members of the Committee who informed him of his nomination were saloon-men. The "beer line" in the town was controlled by the voice of each neighborhood. If any locality wanted beer they could have if. If they did not desure it they must be protected.

Mr. Parks again dissected the ring of land speculators and temperance men. The principal point proved by his speech was his utter ignorance of Lake View and its affairs.

Mr. Bradley rose to see the last speaker right as to several points of fact, and, one or two nominations having been unde, suggested that it would be wiser to defer all nominations until the regular caucus. Bis advice was followed, and the meeting having taken a drink all around, dispersed.

The Rev. Mr. Davis preached in the Congregational Church Sunday morning. Mr. Davis is mpressive, and his sermons are food for thought throughout the week.

Easter was appropriately celebrated at the Methodist Church. The Rev. M. S. Kaufman preached from the text, "The Lord is risen. As it was something new for the Methodists at this place to notice Easter-Sunday, many of the this place to notice Baster-Sunday, many of the congregation were taken by surprise. The organist played an appropriate voluntary during the offertory, which added much to the prelimi-nary exercises. The sermon to the young con-verts in the evening was encouraging, and full of good advises.

verts in the evening was encouraging, and full of good advice.

The ladies of the M. E. Church hold their sociable Thursday evening at Mr. Sherwin's. The young unmarried females of the church have organized a sewing society.—Miss Cora Moss, President; Miss Minnie Penny, Secretary; and Miss Miriam Robb, Treasurer. The object of the Society is to prepare for a fair to be held the lat of June.

Among the new arrivals the past week were Miss May Foster, Oak Park, visiting at Col. Robb's, and Mr. Fred Levist, of Rock Island, at his annite, Mrs. Penny.

The Board of Trustees will meet the first Tuesday in April to transact important business.

Four years ago to day the active work of preparing this harbor and locality for use and occupation was begun, and \$205,000 have been expended by the United States upon the pier and new channel, and \$10,000 for the light-house. The harbor is now capacious and fine. The Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock Company have expended during this period about \$200,000 in support of the Government expenditure. Four drawbridges, with 60 feet openings, and one of 50 feet, have been constructed, at a cost of over \$150,000. A large trade is now being done in lumber, wood, etc., the tonage of the port reaching respectable figures. At the beginning of the work, a few inhabitants were residents of the locality, two nnisance-establishments giving them employment. These have been abated, and at this time fully 1,000 persons find employment at South Chicago. Schools are required for about 400 children. Three churches are well supported. The location of the Baltimore & Ohio terminal shops and transfer grounds was made during 1874; this company will give employment to from 400 to 1,200 men.

The harbor and river are now available for commercial and manufacturing purposes, affording a large amount of accommodation. Railroad connections with the West and East are ample. The Company extend liberal consideration to manufacturing suterprises, and have provided for several that will soon begin operation.

OAR PARKE.

Union services were held in Temperance Hall

Union services were held in Temperance Hall Union services were held in Temperance Hall Sunday evening by the Baptist, Congregational, and Methodist Societies. The Rev. Dr. Roy delivered the discourse, having as his subject, "What Think Ye of Christ?" The sermon was a review of the contests concerning the divinity of Christ, and a summary of the present condition of the disputes arising concerning the same. The three above-named societies will hold union services on the eyening of the fourth Sunday of each month.

on the evening of the fourth Sunday of each month.

The first of a series of dime lectures for the benefit of the building fund of the Onward Mission Sunday-school will be given this evening in the basement of the Congregational Church by Prof. S. A. Snow, of Massachusetts. Subject:

"A Day in Our National Capital."

Messrs. W. F. Arnold and Miles Crandall were admitted to full memberseip in the M. E. Church last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Atchingon.

A calico party will be given at Temperance Hall this evening by the Union Club.

Prof. A. A. Griffiths has returned to Ypsilanti, Mich., after a brief residence in Oak Park.

B. H. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing H. H. Durkes & Co. Sainat-Pressing— Luxury at Moderate Cost.

For meat and vegetable sainds, combining in per-fection all the requisites of an exceedingstyrich and delictous dressing. With it a thoroughly good saind is always assured. Sold by greens.

The Lake Shore Road.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway will to-morrow commence selling tickets at the following rates: To Buffalo, \$12; to New York, \$15; to Beston, \$19. For particulars as to offices of sale, hours of departure, &u., see advertisement in another column. Glen Flora.

No doubt but most of the stokness and disease of the present day first originates from disorganized state of the kidneys. We advise all invalids to try Glen Flora Mineral Water. You can obtain it at your druggist's, who will present you with circulars giving full particulars and testimontals.

Chickering Upright Pianos,
Just received at Reed's Temple of Music, corner of
Desrborn and Van Buren streets, a few very fine upright planos containing the latest and best improve-

THE WILCKE MURDER.

Examination of Laraven by Justice Scully.

He is Held to the Criminal Court.

The proliminary examination of Charles Laraven, alias Thomas Young the young man who was recently arrested by Officer Bellows, charged with being a party to the murder of Wilcke, was held yesterday in Justice Scully's police-court. There were quite a number of spectators present. Patrick O'Leary, whom the officers have taken in custody because of his former intimacy with Flora Crandall, was placed in the dock, but, in order that he might be given an opportunity to prove his identity and his associations with the woman Crandall, he was allowed ten days' further time.

The Court assigned Mr. Dunne as counsel for Laraven, he not having produced any.

The girl

The girl

upon whose statement Larsven was arrested, was the first witness called. She is ahort in stature, and rather thin. Her drees was tidy and plain, and her outward appearance gave her an air of respectability not usually observed in persons of her class and associations. Her features are rather sharp, her hair light, and her persons of nor class and associations. Her features are rather sharp, her hair light, and her expression not at all indicative of a woman of bad character. She told her story in a plain, straightforward manner, which, with the exception of being fuller as registed detail, was substantially the same as that already given in this paper, which publication, by the way, is said to have caused Laraven to have shaved off his mustaches so that the description given by the girl would not correspond with his altered appearance. The witness repeated, without prevatication, the conversation she had in the jail with Laraven, when he called upon her with the intention of securing her release from prison by paying some, professional bailor \$25, and then leaving, with her for Green Bay. She told the sanguinary story of the plot formed to murder cld man Wilcke for his money, as she stated it was given to her by Lataven, and all the efforts of the counsel and the prisoner to destroy her testimony proved unavailing. She was painfully minute in her rehearsal of the conversation which she had with Laraven, and described his actions, manner, and general appearance with an exactness which impressed one with the belief that the narrative of the plot and crime were not the repressed one with the belief that the narrative of the plot and crime were not the re-sult of imagination or of any motive of revenge or jealousy. She had been for-mely visited at the house of a colored woman, named Jennie Peck, at No. 158 Pacific avenue, by Laraven, and, having lately seen him in the Jail, she could not be mistaken in his identity. Nowthatanding the prisoner had changed his dress and shaved off his mustache since she last saw him, she knew him, and, when asked if she knew either of the prisoners in the dock, she readily indicated Laraven.

dock, she readily indicated Laraven.

THE WOMAN PECK

testified to having seen the prisoner at her place in his changed appearance, and he remarked to her that she did not know him then; that the fellow she saw previously showing so much money she wouldn't take for him. She said a laboring man who was at her house sat around and showed a roll of money, and the prisoner, in company with another man, watched him. Laraven told her he knew the girl Minnie, and had been at the County Jail to see her. She said he expected to get her out on paying \$25, and so expressed himself.

MAS. MAXWELL.

expressed himself.

MAS. MAXWELL,

of No. 160 Pacific avenue, adjoining the lastmentioned witness place, testified to having
seen Laraven with Minnie Monigomery on the
Tuesday following the murder, and he had subsequently called on her and asked for Minnie.
He cursed the witness on her receiving him
coolly, and said he had as much money as anybody else. His face was then swelled as if from
toothache.

body else. His face was then swelled as if from toothache.

OFFICER RELLOWS,
who arrested Laraven, detailed the circumstances attending his capture. The prisoner at first answered to the name of Charley, and when told by Bellows that he was an officer, and he wanted him, be said his name was not Charley Laraven, but Thomas Young. Witness took the prisoner to jail, and there he was identified by the girl, Minnie, as Charles Laraven.

HATTIE JOHNSON corroborated the statements of the other witnesses regarding Laraven's appearance at No. 168 Pacific avenue.

Sergt. Byrne produced an overcoat, which the prisoner had pawned at H. Einst's second-hand clothing store, on South Clark street, and that ferson testified that Laraven had brought it and sold it to him. The garment had a stain near the lappel resembling that of blood, but it would be difficult to establish it as a fact.

DAYID SCULLY,

Tuesday in April to transact important business.

Mr. Huristone is making arrangements to open a meat-market near the depot and hotel.

An election will be held at the schoolhouse April 3 for the purpose of electing one Director in place of W. A. Perry, resigned. The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock p. m. and closed at 9 o'clock.

The town election will take place on the 20th prox.

South Chicago.

Four years ago to-day the active work of preparing this barbor and lectify for that he would have to hold him over to the Criminal Court, as

Court, as

The Evidence was very strong against the
Larayon asked if the Court would bear his
statement, and the Justice replied that it would
not avail him in the present examination; that
he was sitting merely as an examining magistrate, and if the testimony was sufficiently conclusive to warrant him in sending the case for a
full hearing before the Grand Jury and the
Criminal Court, it was his duty to hold him.

Larayon, who is a rough-visaged young Englishman of about 25 years, with a low forehead,
a keen dark eye, and hair of the same color,
NEWOUSLY BURBED HIS BAND ON THE BALLING NERVOUSLY RUSSED HIS HAND OR THE RAILING in front of him, and eyed the witnesses with a troubled and anxious look while they gave their

routed and anious look while they gave their testimony.

Officer Bellows took the prisoners, O'Leary and Laraver, and the girl Montgomery, to the Jail. As Laraven left the station he said, "This is what comes of visiting such places. I am innocent of this crime, and if I have to die for it no other man will." MARRIAGES.

STEELE DALY In this city, on the 19th inst., by rof. Swing, Robert Steele and Rose A. Daly, of this

DEATHS. STURTEVANT—At her late residence, No. 562 West Monroest, of congosition of the lungs, C. Estella, wife of A. D. Sturtevant.
Notice of funegal hereafter.
COOPER—Suddenly, at Georgetown, Col., March & 12 a. m., Mrs. Augusta Lawrence Cooper, wife of Thomas B. Cooper, aged 30 years, 2 months, and 2 days.
CARTER—Wednesday, March M., at their residence on South Dearborn-st., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth, John, roungest son of H. C. and Ella M. Carter, aged 11 months and 25 days.
Funeral Friday, April 3, at 1 p. m., of inflammation of the brain, George H. Young, aged 49 years.
Funeral from his light residence, 35 Warren-av., Thursday, April 1, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. ther notice.

13 Illinois, California, and Georgia papers ppy.

BORGELLÆ—At the residence of W. H. Young, No Calumet-av., Wednesday afterneon, Frederic Lauren orgalise, aged 18 souths. SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhes, whether arising from teething or other causes. An eld and well-tried remedy. For all Purposes of a Family Liniment.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANAGRA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain take setomach, howels, or gide; rheumalism, odile, colds, spraina, and bruises. For fitternal and atternal use. Children Often Look Pale and Sick From no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. Sold by all drugglets. 25 cents a box. Scenia a box.

At Barnum's Hippodrome: Doctor Wood, Veterinary Surgeon, Col. McDaniels, owner of Harry Bassett; Dr. Ogle, of No. EU West Twenty-fith-et., pronounces Gles-Liminent Rodies of Ammenia the only remedy that can be relied on to sure lameness in horse. York York Toolie Service Decod No. 66 Elither. New York Toolie Service Decod No. 66 Elither. New York SCHAAOK, STRVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agent.

AUCTION SALES. By HODGES & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

NO. 19 MAY-ST.

Frivate Restinger. Will sell the outlest comparison and fitting of Fine Marble top Sele, Parlor, Dimingroom and Kitolers Furniture. Sale positive. THURSDAY MORN.

INC. 10 October.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

IN Rest Washington-st.

600 Lots Boots and Shoes, Dress Goods, Cladentisting of Fine Marble-top Sele, Parlor, Dimingroom and Kitolers Furniture. Sale positive. THURSDAY MORN.

INC. 10 October.

At Austice, Toursday Morting. Actil 1 at 600 october.

NORTHWESTERN

PIPE CO.

VOLU

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GILES.

268 BANK FIFT

Quarterly

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Condition after

70TH QUART

OF C

BUSINES

REA McNEIL

BOOT AND

SHOE STORE
We offer for Branch
Auburn, De Kall Co., It
low rean. Good trade or
Proling good: Capital re
dress E. VORDERMAR

11 00 18 1

NOTICE TO
The St whichders of the pany are, orethy notified to make the curious as man the general office of the ten, in Chicago, Ill., on neat, at 12 o'clock m.
The transfer books will see hours on the 14th da for transfers on the 4th da for transfers on the 4th da Sp.

Chicago & Al

GEGRETANT'S OFFICE, C Notice to Stockholders, helders and voting bendin Railroad Company are he meeting of said Company ers to serve for three puss business at may be presen the Company is Chicago, April earl, at 10 o'clock a. The transfer books will be meas hours on the 2th day for transfers on the 5th day for transfers on the 5th day

Notice is hereby given claims against "The Occiong," Ill., that the same Burley, Receiver, with three months from this da

OLD

OFFICE OF THE

STOCKHOLD Joliet & Chi

STATE SAVI

SILV

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE Wyckoff Patent Pipe.

CHICAGO OFFICE.

144 Dearborn-st.

Thirteen miles of their pipe, in connection with the Holly avaiem of water-works in Bay Cley, having been in usofor a standard present of the pounds, which has been color a standard present of the pounds, which has been colors a standard present of the pounds, which has been colors a standard present of the pounds, has free good satisfaction from the first. We have jut to hear of an instance in which all that is claimed for the pipe by the manufacteriors was not foliamed for the pipe by the manufacteriors was not foliamed for the pounds of the modern pipe, sareful examination of the claim of the wooden pipe, both in its utility and conounty.

The following from the Bollsire (Ohio) Independent speaks volumes for the conounty and efficiency of this present water the water which we have the same process of the claim of the wooden pipe.

CATARRH CURE. TOWNE'S UNIVERSAL CATARRH SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. On THURSDAY, April 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock

\$10,000 Stock

A SPECIAL SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Parlor Sets in Silk, Satiu, Reps. Torre, Bair Cloth.
Chambar Sets (Marble and Wood Top).
Book-Cases, Warderbaa, Marble and Wood Top.
Book-Cases, Warderbaa, Marble and Wood Top Tables.
Sofas, Fronch and Bed Tonness.
Commodes and Washstand Bureaus.
French and German Plate Mirrors.
Prench and German Plate Mirrors.
Carpets, Olleloth, Walnut Chairs and Roskers.
Garpets, Olleloth, Walnut Chairs and Roskers.
G. P. GORS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 3, AT 9 A. M., 18 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY,

175 Packages Glass-Ware. AT 10 O'CLOUK, Household Furniture.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Marble Mantels. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE of the largest and

MARBLE, SLATE, AND MARBLEIZED Iron Mantels! AT STORES. 255 & 257 Wabash-av., Botween Jackson and Van Buren-er.

These Mantels are all from the well-known Chicage
Marble Mir. Co., guaranteed superior to anything offered
in Chicago, and they must be sold. No limit or reserve.
Parties contemplating building or finishing are invited to
attend the auction asia.

Tuuraday Horselars, April 1 at 10 o'clock.

Tuuraday Horselars, April 1 at 10 o'clock.

Tuuraday Horselars, April 1 at 10 o'clock.

Tuuraday Horselars, and other Enteress. Champlain, Formosa, Bongard, and other Enteress. Champlain, Formosa, Bongard, and other Enteress.

Elison, Pomeroy & Oo., Auctioneers.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE, Friday Morning, April 2, at 9:30. In addition to our usual immense stock of new and sea-ad-hand Furniture, we will close out the large stock of ELEGANT HOTEL FURNETURE.

PARLOR SUITS and MARBLETOF CHAMBER AETS, in great variety; Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Early, in great variety; Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Wardrobes, Dining-room Furniture; a full line of those legant BRUSSELS CARPETS; Bedding, Mattroacon, Riancets, Pillows, Shoets, Silys, Spreads, &c., &c.

French Plate Pler and Mantel Mirrors.

Office Furniture, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware.

Also, a full stock of General Marchandise, Segara, Clocks, Teas. &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctr's, Stand St Randolph-st.

CLOSING BALE OIL PAINTINGS This (THURSDAY) Afternoon, April 1, at 2 o'clock, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO... their Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-et. Sale person ry, without reserve.

TRADE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
This (THURSDAY) Morning, April 1, as 3% o'clock,
AT THEIR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
White Goods, Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Shirting Linens,
Table Damask; full line Linen Towels and Edits, 1 a very
fine line of Embroideries: Jacquard Quilies, various
styles; Glows, Hostery, and Fornishing Goods.
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTTERS,
Custimers, Jeans, Skiness; Bone and Ratine Waitpe;
very desirable line BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, and
SLIPPERS, The whole comprising a fine stook of
FRESH AND FREE GOODS, from Rasters someignors. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, At their Salesmons, 108 Bast Madisoniest,
SATURDAY MORNING, April 6, afely 6 clock.

NEW FURNITURE,
arior and Chamber Seis, and Household Goods of all
ands. Nov in man Carpeter Chamber Seis, and Household Goods of seines.

Sowing Rachtons, together with a great variety of
lerochandles.

By WILKINS, BRUSH & CO., actionsers, 15 and 107 S. Randelph et., near Flifth es Special Sale of FURNITURE.

THIS DAY

at 16 a. m., we shall make a special sale of Furniture of all kinds, taken under attachment. Parket Suits and Chamber Sets of superior make and finish, in great variety, Bedsteads, Bireaus, Commodes, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Tables, thairs, and Office and Parior Deskir, Book Cases, Mirrors, Carpets, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding. The whole stock to be slosed out regardless of value. Now is your opportunity to buy. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., On Saturday moratny, April 2, at 2.50 o'clock, large and attractive anotion sale of a large line o'clock, large

New and Elegant Purniture all descriptions. On the tame tay a constraint of the constraint o

At 75 cen

In the Countir

POR